The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 49. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1874. NO. 18.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office in new JOURNAL *Building, Fifth Street.*

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.

BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Office 2d door east of First National Bank. Prompt personal attention will be given to all legal business entrusted to their care, and to the collection and remittance of claims. Jan.7,'71.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office one door East of R. M. Speer's office. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

JACKSON HOUSE.
FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE UNION DEPOT,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. ZEIGLER, Prop.
Nov12,'73-6m.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

Miscellaneous.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, in Leister's Building (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,'72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

HOFFMAN & SKEESE,
Manufacturers of all kinds of CHAIRS, and dealers in PARLOR and KITCHEN FURNITURE, corner of Fifth and Washington streets, Huntingdon, Pa. All articles will be sold cheap Particular and prompt attention given to repairing. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. [jan.15,'73y

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS. HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA!
STER PARIS CORNICES, MOULDINGS. &C!
ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

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Printing.

TO ADVERTISERS:

—:o:—

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office in new JOURNAL building Fifth St.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—:o:—

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

—:o:—

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SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
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WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
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ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,

The Muses' Bower.

Guilty or Not Guilty.

BY E. SHERMAN SMITH.

She stood at the bar of justice,
A creature wan and wild,
In form too small for a woman,
In feature too old for a child,
For a look so wan and pathetic,
Was stamped on her pale young face,
It seemed long years of suffering
Must have left that silent trace.

"Your name," said the judge, as he eyed her
With kindly look, yet keen,
"I's—Mary McGuire, if you please sir,"—
"And your age ?"—"I am turned fifteen,"
"Well, Mary"—and then from a paper
He slowly and gravely read—
"You are charged here—I'm sorry to say it—
With stealing three loaves of bread."

"You look not like an offender,
And I hope that you can show
The charge to be false. Now, tell me,
Are you guilty of this or no ?"
A passionate burst of weeping
Was at first her sole reply,
But she dried her tears in a moment,
And looked in the judge's eye.

"I will tell you just how it was, sir,
My father and mother are dead,
And my little brothers and sisters
Were hungry and asked me for bread.
At first I earned it for them
Working hard all day,
But somehow times were bad, sir,
And the work all fell away.

"I could get no more employment;
The weather was bitter cold,
The young ones cried and shivered—
(Little Johnnie's but four years old)—
So, what was I to do, sir ?
I am guilty, do not condemn,
I *took*—oh was it *stealing ?*
The bread to give to them."

Every man in the court-room—
Gray-heard and thoughtless youth—
Knew, as he looked upon her,
That the prisoner spake the truth,
Out from their pockets came kerchiefs,
Out from their eyes sprung tears,
And out from old faded wallets
Treasures hoarded for years.

The judge's face was a study—
The strangest you ever saw,
As he cleared his throat and murmured
Something about the *law.*
For one so learned in such matters—
So wise in dealing with men,
He seemed, on a simple question,
Sorely puzzled just then.

But no one blamed him or wondered,
When, at last, these words they heard—
"The sentence of this young prisoner
Is, for the present, deferred,"
And no one blamed him or wondered
When he went to her and smiled,
And tenderly led from the court-room,
Himself, the "guilty" child.
—*Home Journal.*

The Story-Teller.

MONEY AT INTEREST.

It is twenty-five years since my little story began, and I wonder what made me remember it to-day! Nothing in the surrounding circumstances, I am sure, yet in the midst of this crowded city while the streets were yet full of light and life, all at once, I thought of that gray, cool evening, the silent sweetness of the lonely garden, and the plaintive cry of some lost lamb on the mountains. My uncle had gone nearly two hours before to see a dying child in the village; but the twilight lingers long in that northern latitude, and so, though it was nearly 10 o'clock, I put on my hat and sauntered down the little bridge path to meet him. I had not far to go, but I was much astonished to find him accompanied by a young man, known as "Dark Harry Henshawe." Both of them seemed to be under great emotion, the doctor took my hand silently, the young Henshawe neither raised his eyes nor opened his mouth. I knew that he had a very bad name in all country side, and that the shadow of a great crime hung over him, therefore my astonishment was still greater when he followed my uncle into his study and after remaining there a few minutes went away again, without speaking a word to any of the family:

"Well!" said Aunt Mary, "after that, what?"

"Uncle to supper, I suppose; perhaps he will explain."

But he did not, until prayers were over and the servants in their room; then he told us that Harry had demanded money from him on his way home in a way which left no doubts as to his intentions.

"What did you do, uncle? Did you give him money?"

"I said, 'No, no, Harry; what I have on me is not worth the taking; but if you will walk beside me, and tell me all your trouble, I will lend you enough to make a man of you again.'"

Aunt Mary looked injured, and her knitting needles spoke for her.

"Don't be grieved, wife! The lad has been driven to destruction by false accusation, and he's innocent; upon my word, I believe he's innocent."

"Very well. If you know better than judge and jury and all the country side, of course he's innocent."

"God often reveals to charity, Mary, what he hides from wisdom. The boy is innocent; I intend to help him to prove it."

"How? By a new trial?"

"No. By a new life. I have loaned him $100, and he has gone to Texas.

"Not a very good reformatory school, I should think."

"Where God directs the discipline, every school is good. Come, wife, be hopeful and charitable."

Next day I heard from Aunt Mary something of the young man's history. Three summers ago he had formed the acquaintance of a gentleman who, partly as a tourist and partly as a sportsman, had spent several months in the neighborhood. For many weeks their friendship had been a marvel, then either familiarity bred contempt or jealousy kindled hatred. They quarrelled openly and furiously. Three days afterward the body of the stranger was found terribly mangled at the foot of Barrow's Cliff, and Harry was arrested for the murder. He was eventually acquitted for want of evidence but he found every one's face dark and every one's heart hard against him; not even the woman he loved believed him innocent, and he suffered keenly from that negative punishment which is more grievous than many stripes. He sunk lower and lower, and the previous night, in a drunken brawl, had struck to the ground one of his companions. Not caring to undergo the imprisonment and suspense which would be the result, he stopped my uncle and demanded money to flee with. He got it, and also something far better, "for every gift of noble origin is breathed upon by hope's perpetual breath." I thought at intervals, during a few weeks, of the dark reckless face which had looked into my life for a moment, and then he passed, as I supposed, forever into the shadowy land of memory.

Twelve years afterwards I found myself one hot night in the middle of August sailing up the Buffalo bayou, a beautiful lagoon in southeastern Texas. Up the narrow stream, darkened by its arcade of live oaks and magnolias, we slowly made our way. The hot, perfumed air, the unreal spectral look of everything, gave me the sensation of dreaming. On all the crew and passengers a kind of hushed tranquility had fallen, broken only by slow laboring of the engine, or the lazy thud of some alligator taking the water. I noticed now, for the first time, how silence is intensified by sympathetic numbers, then it is complete, a "loneliness to be felt," but the soul bathes in such stillness, and hears in it "something which throws antiquity itself into the foreground." It lasted long; but just as I was beginning to feel it oppressive, we came to an opening in the dense foliage, and a clear, strong voice said, "Wake up, strangers! this is the battle field of San Jacinto." Then we gathered round him while he told, in words that moved the heart like a trumpet, the old story over again. How the land was sick with tyranny, and could be cured with nothing but blood. And as the trees parted more and more, and the moon shown full on the speaker, suddenly there came to my remembrance the cold, fresh northern air, the solemn mountains and the misty moorlands, and I said, "Harry Henshawe!"

"That is my name, madam. Pardon me, if I forget yours."

"You never heard mine, but you will remember Carsbrook, and the old man whom everybody called Dr. Will."

Then he took my hand and kissed it, just as I had seen him kiss my uncle's when they stood together in the dying daylight, the saviour and the saved. When we were alone he told me his subsequent history—there was nothing remarkable in it, he hired himself at first to a large stock raiser, but had prospered so well that now he himself owned a fine ranche and quite a patriarchal number of horses, cattle and sheep.

"Are you married?" I asked.

"No, no!" he replied, sorrowfully, "Annie turned against me in my trouble, and I've been afraid to trust another woman." After a few minute's silence he added, "My home is in the far West, beyond San Antonio, and it is hardly likely we shall meet again."

"But the eternal future is before us. If we part here which way do you go?"

"Heavenward, madam, I trust," and he looked into my face with a grave but happy assurance.

"My uncle's loan is paid, I suppose?"

"The end of the first year saw the principal paid; the interest I pay regularly to every poor miserable fellow I see. If I say a word of promise to some despairing wretch, I tell him, 'That is what Dr. Will said to me;' and if I help him to a few needful dollars, I say, 'That's the interest of what Dr. Will set me on my feet with;' and it is very seldom, madam, the gift goes to the bad, for every unselfish gift prospers"

"Dr. Will would be a happy man if he could see and hear you to-day."

"He will be happy enough when we both stand before God, and I say, 'I was going to hell, and this good man stopped me, he did not pass by on the other side, and leave me with the irreparable.'" There were tears in both our eyes, when, after a short pause, he went on, "and the good did not stop with me; on my way I met other weary and sinful souls, and I stopped them; and so there is quite a little company walking heavenward that would have been going the other way but for Dr. Will's $100. Nay, there are some I honestly believe safe there already, and so when his time comes he will find friends there—friends made by the 'mammon of unrighteousness who will receive him into everlasting habitations.'"

When we parted I felt so kindly to him that I said, "Farewell, Harry! You see I call you by your Christian name."

And he smiled rather sadly and answered, "So I think Christians should call one another."

I think to-day of that solemn parting by the garden gate, when the young man made the vow he kept, and the old man cheered and blessed and helped him; and I try to imagine that blessed meeting when the souls those precious words and that $100 saved, come in the garb of the shining ones to welcome the old man home, and I know there will be rejoicing among the angels, and better than all, the Master's assured thanks, "Thou didst it unto *Me.*"

Reading for the Million.

The Tireless Brain.

BY J. R. MCDONALD.

Our brains are seventy year clocks. The angel of life winds them up once for all, then closes the case, and gives the key into the hands of the angel of the resurrection. Tic, tac, tic, tac, go the wheels of thought. Our will cannot stop them. Sleep cannot still them, madness only makes them go faster. Death alone can stop them by breaking into the case and seizing the ever swinging pendulum which we call the heart, silence at last the clicking of the terrible escapement we have carried so long beneath our wrinkled forehead. If we could only get at them as we lie on our pillows and count the dead beats of thought after thought, and image after image jarring through the over-tired organ. Will nobody block those wheels, uncouple that pinion, cut the string that holds these weights, blow up the machine with gunpowder? What a passion comes over us sometimes for silence and rest—that this dreadful mechanism unwinding the endless tapestry of time, embroidered with spectral figures of life and death, could have but one brief holiday. Who can wonder that men swing themselves from beams in hempen lasses; that they jump off from parapets into the swift and gurgling waters beneath; that they take counsel of the grim fiend who has but to utter his one peremptory monosyllable, and the restless machine is shivered as a vase dashed upon a marble floor. If anybody would really contrive some kind of a lever that we could thrust in among the works of this horrid automaton and check them or alter their rate of going, what would the world give for the discovery? Men are very apt to try to get at the machine by some indirect reason or other. They clap on the brakes by means of opium, they change the maddening monotony by the use of intoxicating liquors. It is because the brain is locked up and we cannot touch the movements directly that we thrust these coarse tools in through any crevice by which they may reach the interior, alter its rate of going for a while, and at last spoil the machine.

The Little Hero.

Can a boy be a hero? Of course he can if he has courage, and a good opportunity to show it. The boy who will stand up for the right, stick to the truth, resist temptation, and suffer rather than do wrong, is a moral hero.

Here is an example of true heroism. A little drummer boy, who had become a great favorite with the officers, was asked by the captain to take a glass of rum. But he declined, saying, "I am a cadet of temperance and do not taste strong drink."

"But you must take some now," said the captain. "You have been on duty all day, beating the drum and marching, and now you must not refuse. I insist upon it." But still the boy stood firm, and held to his integrity.

The captain then turned to the major and said, "Our little drummer boy is afraid to drink. He would never make a soldier."

"How is this?" said the major, in a playful manner. "Do you refuse to obey the orders of your captain?"

"Sir," said the boy, "I have never refused to obey the captain's orders, and have always tried to do my duty faithfully; but I must refuse to drink rum, because I know it will do me an injury."

"Then," said the major in a stern tone of voice, in order to test his sincerity, "I command you to take a drink, and you know it is death to disobey orders!"

The little hero, fixing his clear blue eyes on the face of the officer, said, "Sir, my father died a drunkard; and when I entered the army, I promised my dear mother that I would not drink a drop of rum, and I mean to keep my promise. I am sorry to disobey your orders, sir; but I would rather suffer anything than disgrace my mother and break my temperance pledge." Was not that boy a hero?

The officers approved the conduct of that noble boy, and told him, that so long as he kept that pledge, and performed his duty faithfully as a soldier, he might expect from them their regard and protection.

The Sabbath.

There is one weapon which the enemy has employed to destroy Christianity and to drive it from the world, which has never been employed but with signal success. It is the attempt to corrupt the Christian Sabbath, to make it a day of festivity, to cause Christians to feel that its sacred and rigid obligation has ceased, to induce them on that day to mingle in the scenes of pleasure or the exciting plans of ambition, to make them feel that they may pursue their journeys by land and water, by the steamboat and the railway, regardless of the command of God; and this has done, and will continue to do, what no argument, no sophistry, no imperial power has been able to accomplish. The "Book of Sports" did more to destroy Christianity than all the ten persecutions of the Roman Emperors; and the views of the Second Charles and his Court about the Lord's day tended more to drive religion from the British nation than all the fires that were enkindled by Mary. Paris has no Sabbath, and that fact has done more to banish Christianity than all the writings of Voltaire; and Vienna has no Sabbath, and that fact does more to annihilate religion than ever did the skepticism of Frederic. Turn the Sabbath into a day of sport and pastimes, of military reviews, and of pantomines and theatrical exhibitions, and not an infidel anywhere would care a farthing about the tombs of Velney or Voltaire, about the skepticism of Hume, the sneers of Gibbon, or the scurrility of Paine.

Read This.

Disraeli said in his installation address at the University of Glasgow:

"It is not true that the only real happiness is physical happiness. It is not true that physical happiness is the highest happiness. It is not true that physical happiness is a principle upon which you can build up a flourishing and enduring Commonwealth. A civilized community must rest on a large realized capital of thought and sentiment. There must be a reserved fund of public morality to draw upon in the exigencies of national life.—Society has a soul as well as a body, the traditions of a nation are part of its existence. Its valor and its discipline, its religious faith, its venerable laws, its science and erudition, its poetry, its art, its eloquence, and its scholarship, are as much portions of its existence as its agriculture, its commerce and its engineersng skill."

Patience.

"I learned a lesson once," said a lady, "in a barnyard. It was a frosty morning. I was looking out of a window into the barnyard, where a great many cows, oxen and horses were waiting to be watered.—For a while they all stood very quiet and still. Presently one of the cows, in attempting to turn round, happened to hit her next neighbor. In a moment this cow kicked and hit *her* neighbor. She passed on the kick and the hit to the next. And directly the whole herd were kicking and hitting at each other with great fury. I said to myself, "See what comes of kicking when you are hit." A little patient forbearance will save us from a great deal of trouble.

A HINT TO AUTHORS.—A would-be author was advised to try the effect of one of his compositions on the folks of home, without confessing its authorship. His mother fell asleep, his sister groaned, his brother asked him to "shut up," as they had had quite a sufficient shower of words without wit; and at last his wife tapped him upon the shoulder, with the sweetest possible "Won't that do?" He then saw how it was himself, buried his portfolio, recovered his digestion, and has been a happy man ever since.

A SCOTCH parson had a farmer neighbor who was in the habit of shooting on Sunday. But after a while this Sabbath-breaker joined the church. One day the minister to whose church he belonged met a friend of the farmer, and said: "Do you see any difference in Mr. P—— since he joined the church?" "Oh! yes," replied the friend; "a great difference. Before, when he went out to shoot on Sunday, he carried his gun over his shoulder; but now he carries it under his coat."

BRAIN-WORK.—The *N. Y. Times*, in discussing brain work in schools, says: "One of the greatest and most frequent errors in regard to brain-work is that of taking it for granted that because one child of a certain age can bear a certain amount of it, another child of the same age can undergo the same amount."

Faith makes the discords of the present the harmonies of the future.—*Collyer.*

A Green Countryman.

Years ago, in a wholesale grocery store in Boston, walked a tall, muscular looking, raw-boned man, evidently a fresh comer from some back town in Maine or New Hampshire. Accosting the first person he met, who happened to be the merchant himself, he asked:

"You don't want to hire a man in your store, do you?"

"Well," said the merchant, "I don't know; what can you do?"

"Do!" said the man, "I rather guess I can turn my hand to almost anything.—What do you want done?"

"Well, if I was to hire a man, it would be one that could lift well—a strong, wiry fellow; one for instance, that could shoulder a sack of coffee like that yonder, and carry it across the store twice and never lay it down."

"There, now, captin," said the countryman, "that's just me. What will you give a man that can suit you?"

"I tell you," said the merchant, "if you will shoulder that sack of coffee, and carry it across the store twice and never lay it down, I will hire you for a year at $100 per month."

"Done," said the stranger; and by this time every clerk in the store had gathered around and were waiting to join in the laugh against the man, who, walked to the sack, threw it across his shoulder with perfect ease, as it was not extremely heavy, and walking with it twice across the store, went quietly to a large hook which was fastened to the wall, and hanging the sack upon it, turned to the merchant and said:

"There, now; it may hang there till Doomsday; I shan't never lay it down.—What shall I go about mister? Just give me plenty to do and $100 a month, and it's all right."

The clerks broke into a laugh, but it was out of the other side of their mouths; and the merchant, discomfitted, yet satisfied, kept his agreement, and to-day the green countryman, is the senior partner in the firm and worth half a million dollars.

One of Gough's Stories.

A minister of the Gospel told me in 1874, that a member of his congregation came home, for the first time, intoxicated, and his boy met him on the door-step, clapping his hands and exclaiming, "Papa has come home!" He seized that boy by the shoulder, swung him around, staggered and fell into the hall. That minister, said to me (I could give you his name if necessary:) "I spent the night in that house. I went out, bared my brow that the night air might cool it. I walked out, and down the hill. There was his child dead; there was his wife in strong convulsions, and he asleep. A man but thirty years of age asleep, with a dead child in the house, having a blue mark upon the temple where the corner of the marble steps had come in contact with his head as he swung him around, and a wife on the brink of the grave.

"Mr. Gough," said my friend, "I cursed the drink. He had told me that I must remain till he awoke, and I did. When he awoke he passed his hand over his face and exclaimed:

"'What is the matter? Where am I? Where is my boy?'

"'You cannot see him.'

"'Where is my boy?' he inquired.

"'You cannot see him.'

"'Stand out of my way. I will see my boy.' To avoid confusion I took him to the child's bedside, and as I turned down the sheet and showed him the corpse, he uttered a shriek—'Oh! my child.'"

That minister said further to me, "One year after that he was brought from a lunatic asylum to lie side by side with his wife in one grave, and I attended his funeral." The minister of the Gospel who told me that fact is to-day a drunken hostler in a stable in Boston.

Botanical Swearing.

We have all heard of Botany Bay, in Australia, as a place whither convicts were formerly sent, and where there was doubtless much swearing, but it was a new thing for botanical names to be mistaken for oaths. The story goes that a man wrote to the editor of a horticultural journal, asking what plants would be suitable additions to dried grasses for winter ornaments. The editor replied:

"Acroclinium Roseum, A. album, Gomphrena globosa and G. globosa camea."

When the man read this he fairly boiled over with rage, and immediately sent a note ordering his paper to be discontinued. He averred that an editor who swore in that way, just because he was asked a simple question, should have no support from him.

This reminds us of an English traveler whose conscience would not allow him to swear, but who found that at the hotel in France, where he was staying, the waiters were so accustomed to hear Englishmen use strong language, that they considered him a milksop, and neglected him accordingly. He therefore hit upon this expedient to secure a proper amount of attention. Whenever he gave an order he rolled out in sonorous notes the words "Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham." The effect was marvelous. He was henceforth waited upon with the greatest alacrity and assiduity.

Better Whistle Than Whine.

As I was taking a walk in September, I noticed two little boys on their way to school. The smaller one tumbled and fell, and thought he was much hurt, he began to whine in a babyish way—not a regular roaring boy cry, as though he were half killed, but a little cross whine.

The older boy took his hand in a kind and fatherly way and said:

"Oh, never mind, Jimmy, don't you whine. It is a great deal better for you to whistle."

Jimmy tried to join in the whistle.

"I cant whistle as nice as you, Charlie," said he, "my lips won't pucker up good."

"Oh that is because you have not got all the whine out yet," said Charlie, but you try a minute, and the whistle will drive the whine away."

So he did, and the last I saw or heard of the little fellows, they were whistling away as earnestly as though that were the chief end of life. I learned a lesson, which I hope I shall not soon forget, and it called out these few lines, which may possibly cheer another whiner of mature years, as this class is by no means confined to the children.

A defendant in a New York court produced a letter from a washerwoman testifying to his good character. This witty stroke of flat irony produced his release.

The Great Flood.

Millions of Acres Submerged—90,000 Persons Destitute.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—Captain Blanks, in a letter to a member of the relief committee, says: I have just returned with the Ouschita Belle from Trenton and Monroe, through the overflowed district of North Louisiana, and see that efforts have been and are being made to relieve the suffering occasioned by the overflow. I have also seen a tabular statement, which was presented by you to a meeting of citizens from the overflowed district, held in the Senate Chamber some time last week. From personal knowledge and direct information dirived from others within the last few days, I am satisfied that said estimate is by far too low. As you have been requested by three different public meetings held in the overflowed districts of Louisiana to represent their wants and condition, I now present you a statement of localities and numbers needing help at once, so that you may present them to the Governor and committee on distribution appointed by the Mayor.

Lower Black River, 300; Marder, excluding that part of Concordia parish, on Black River, 500; Wilson's, on Black River, 400; Trinity, excluding Tonsas Bayou, Settle River, 1200; Harrisonburg, including Bayou Louis, 1000; Starlis Landing, including Braine Landing, 300; Carrer's Landing, 300; Bunker Hill, between Ouachita and Bayou Boeuf, 1500; Columbia, including Franklin and Ouachita, or Boeuf River, 200; St. Albans, including the bottom on both sides, 1500; Hopewell and Waco, including back swamp up to the Ouachita line, 1,000; Monroe, 1500. Total, 11,600.

At the lowest estimate this number may be said to be in actual want, and may have been so for days. As they have now been under water for some time, two or three weeks, they have lost all their hogs, and nearly all their cattle are lost or starving. The people themselves have neither money nor credit, no place to go to and nothing to do, but this estimate by no means discloses the number of those residing on small bayous and creeks which have been overflowed by back water and floods. The people have generally been on land but have lost much of their stock and improvements and are out of provisions and money and the prospect of making crops are so discouraging that none are willing or able to advance them supplies; those too must suffer or receive assistance. If these be added, too the number needing help is not short of 25,000 people in the district referred to.

These estimates includes only large places leaving out hundreds of small farmers, and all estimate for cattle, hogs, and gardens. The population of these nine parishes is 20,384 whites and 54,033 blacks according to the census of 1870.

In the sugar producing districts, ascertained facts discover an equal, if not a greater amount of ruin and suffering.—These parishes are Coupee, Pointe, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, St. James, St. John, St. Charles, Terrebonne, and Plaquemines. The overflowed territory in these parishes amounts to nearly two and a half millions of acres, tilled and untilled, including a production of thirty thousand hogsheads of sugar, besides a large production of rice, and crops of small farmers, of whom there are many hundreds, who have lost their stock, and pretty much everything they possessed.

The population of these parishes, according to the census of 1807, was 50,368 whites, and 72,241 blacks, making a total of 122,609, from which must be deducted the population of East Baton Rouge, as only a small portion of that parish has suffered from overflow. That deduction being made, the parishes named contain a population of 103,609. In all the parishes named it is believed that more than 45,000 people are now in actual suffering for the necessary supplies of life, and that, in less than sixty days, the number of those whose circumstances will require alleviation will increase to more than 50,000 persons.

Above are presented all the facts so far as ascertained by the relief committee.

LATER.

Further information states that the number of destitute will now reach upwards of 90,000.

Fretful People.

It is not work that kills men; it is worry. Work is healthy. You can hardly put more work on a man than he can bear.—Worry is rust upon the blade. It is not the revolution that destroys the machinery, but the friction. Fear secretes acid, but love and truth are sweet juices.

We know a man with a patient, good Christian wife, and we never heard him speak a kind, pleasant word to her, and doubt if he ever did in the half century they have lived together. He is always in a fret. You would think he was made of cross-grained timber, and had always been trying to digest a cross cut saw. He is eternally cross and thinks that his wife and children, hired hands, and all the domestic animals, have entered into a combination to worry him to death. He is not only rusty, but fairly crusted over with it. Friction has literally worn him out, and he will soon worry himself to death. Of course he has never worked to any advantage to himself or anybody else. With him everything goes wrong. He superstitiously believes it is because the devil has a spite against him, when in truth it is nothing but his own fretfulness.

"JOHN," said a clergyman to his man, "you should become a teetotaler; you have been drinking again to day." "Do you ever 'ake a drop yoursel', meenister?"—"Yes, John; but you must look at your circumstances and mine." "Veraa true, Sir," says John; "but can you tell me how the streets of Jerusalem were kept clean?" "No, John, I cannot tell you that."—"Weel, Sir, it was just because every one kept his own door clean."

A LADY of remarkable conversational powers approached a medical friend with: "Dr. S——, I have a very sore tongue."

"Let me look at it," says the doctor.

The unruly member was duly protruded.

"It is sunburnt, madam, sunburnt," remarked the doctor, who suddenly recollected that his professional services were wanted in another direction.

WARMING.—One cold winter morning a very pretty girl stopped and bought a paper of a ragged little Irish newsboy. "Poor little fellow!" said she. "Ain't you very cold?" "I was, ma'am, a minute ago," was the reply. The young lady bought his whole supply at double the ordinary prices.

Tit-Bits Taken on the Fly.

What comes once in a minute, twice in a moment, and once in a man's life? The letter M.

A word of kindness is a seed which, even when dropped by chance, springs up into a flower.—*Sigourney.*

A New York merchant absent-mindedly copied a love letter to his "heart's idol" in the letter book of the firm, before sending it.

A faithful brother in a Fairfield, Connecticut, church, recently prayed for the absent members "who were prostrate on beds of sickness and chairs of wellness."

If a man bequeathed you a hundred pounds, would you pray for him?" said a Sunday school teacher to a pupil. "No," said he, "I would pray for another like him."

English tourist: "My man, what's your charge for rowing me across the Frith?" Boatman: "Weel, sir, I was jist thinkin' I canna break the Sawbath day for no less than f'fteen shull'uns."

During a recent freshet in Connecticut an editor telegraphed another at the scene of action: "Send me full particulars of the flood." The answer came: "You will find them in Genesis."

Mr. Robert Dale Owen, in referring to "Italy's dark-eyed daughters," said "he had seen more handsome girls in New York or Boston in five weeks than he had seen in Italy throughout five years."

A Chicago educational journal is of opinion that whipping is a better punishment than detention after school hours, because it sets the blood in circulation, and causes increased activity of the brain.

"Do bats ever fly in the daytime?" asked a teacher of his class in natural history. "Yes, sir," said the boys, confidently.—"What kind of bats?" exclaimed the astonished teacher. "Brickbats!" yelled the triumphant boys.

The Adam and Eve apple question has at last been definitely settled: It is said by some that Eve 8 and Adam 2, which makes a total of 10. Now we figure the whole thing out, and differently: Eve 8 and Adam 8 also. Total, 16 Figures won't lie.

"The day is not far distant'" says a Raleigh paper, "when the world will begin to look on death as a journey to another country." The Louisville *Journal* assents to this, and naively adds that the journey will be one on which we can all go as dead-heads.

In one of the suburban schools a school inspector gave out the word "psalter" to a class for spelling. It was a poser to all till it reached the foot of the class, when a curly-headed little fellow spelled it correctly; but, being asked to define it, he shouted: "More salt."

Dear young friends, have you ever tried the effect of pleasant words? If not, begin to-day. Try them in the school room, in the play ground, in the nursery; and then when night comes count how many hearts have brightened up under the influence of your—"pleasant words."

"That dog of yourn flew at me this morning and bit me on the leg, and I notify you that I intend to shoot it the first time I see it."

"The dog is not mad."

"Mad! I know he's not mad. What has he got to be mad about? It's me that's mad!"

A little boy and girl had been cautioned never to take the nest-egg when they gathered the eggs; but one evening the girl reached the nest first, seized the egg, and started for the house. Her disappointed brother followed, crying: "Mother! mother! Susy she's been and got the egg the old hen measures by."

"La me!" sighed Mrs. Partington, "here I have been suffering the bigamies of death for three mortal weeks. First I was seized with a bleeding phrenology in the left hampshire of the brain, which was exceeded by a stoppage of the left ventilator of the heart. This gave me an inflammation in the borax, and now I'm sick with the chloroform morbus. There is no blessin' like that of health, particularly when you're ill."

A Baptist clergyman relates as his early experience that he engaged to preach for a society for $50 a year. Upon a settlement at the end of the year, he found that the committee had an item of $20 charged to him for the use of the pulpit to practice in. One of the deacons, however, by way of sympathy for the pastor, presented him a pair of boot tops.

Will you say that there are no real stars, because you sometimes see meteors fall, which for a time appeared to be stars?—Will you say that blossoms never produce fruit, because many of them fall off, and some fruit which appeared sound is rotten at the core? Equally absurd is it to say there is no such thing as real religion, because many who profess it fall away, or prove to be hypocrites in heart.—*Payson.*

A Connecticut man, while eating fish, got a bone in his throat, which irritated and pained him excessively. For forty-eight hours he fasted, in the hope that the bone would leave his throat, but it did not. A friend suggested that he should swallow an egg. He tried the experiment and felt the bone move; he then swallowed another egg, and it was gone entirely. This way he worth remembering.

Rowland Hill, when preaching on the government of the temper, said: I once took tea with an old lady who was very particular about her china. The servant, unfortunately, broke the best bread and butter plate; but her mistress took very little notice of the circumstance at the time, only remarking: "Never mind, Mary, accidents cannot be avoided." "My word, but I shall have it by and by," said the girl when she got out of the room.—And so it turned out. The old lady's temper was corked up for a season, but it came out with terrible vengeance when the company retired.

God himself—his thoughts, his will, his love, his judgments—are man's home. To think his thoughts, to choose his will, to love his loves, to judge his judgments, and thus to know that he is in us, and with us, is to be at home. And to pass through the valley of the shadow of death, is the way home; but only thus, that as all changes have hither

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, May 6, 1874.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions and Arrearages.

The following is the law relating to newspapers and subscribers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills, and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The Courts have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.
6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.
7. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher, at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

☞ The Mississippi floods are subsiding and the planters and merchants are hopeful.

☞ The Democrats have consented to the confirmation of the new judges. They got tired blocking the Senate and turned off the brakes. We commend their good sense.

☞ The Louisville and Portland Canal bill, which was so ably championed by Senator Scott, when before the Senate, has passed the House. This is a great triumph for the friends of river commerce.

☞ The Bill for a Uniform Series of School Books throughout the State, as amended and passed by the Senate, appears to give pretty general satisfaction to the people. Of course the publishing houses are fighting it, which, of course, is to be expected.

☞ The squabbling Governors of Arkansas are still growling in the neighborhood of Little Rock. Neither of them is remarkable for honesty of purpose, and the people of the State are beginning to feel that it would be utter foolishness in them to shed blood in defense of either.

☞ Hon L. Q. C. Lamar's eulogy upon the life and public services of Hon. Charles Sumner, was one of the most magnanimous tributes ever uttered by a violent political opponent, over the grave of a fallen antagonist. He deserves the commendation of every true patriot in the land—North and South.

☞ The Washington special correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press* states, on the highest authority, that the President had made a formal tender of the Secretaryship of the Treasury to Joseph Patterson, of Philadelphia, which had been declined. It is further represented that the President is bent on giving the office to some Pennsylvanian, and that J. Donald Cameron is now prominently mentioned in connection with the place.

☞ The House Apportionment Bill, which links us to Bedford to form a Senatorial district, has passed the House finally. The probabilities are that the Senate will not accept the House amendments and the bill will go to a Committee of Conference. We are perfectly satisfied with our neighbor Bedford. The interests of the two counties are identical.

Since writing the above the Bill has gone to a Committee of Conference.

☞ The cause of Cremation, looked upon with horror by one class, sneered at by another, and warmly advocated by another, seems to be rapidly gaining ground. *The Medical Record* of New York, says that a German correspondent of the *British Med. Journal*, writes that the merits of the new system of disposing of dead bodies are shortly to be tested by actual experiment, in Saxony, the two principal towns of which, Dresden and Leipsic, have offered to legalize it as an optional course, supposing its advocates can practically make good their assertions in its form. We are further informed that a furnace for cremation is actually in process of construction, the cost of which is estimated at £250. It is calculated that the complete combustion of a human corpse will require about an hour. The number of persons who have enrolled themselves as members of the Cremation Society in Zurich amounts to at least four hundred. The subject has, like all others at which the world stood aghast, made great and rapid inroads upon the old and and well founded prejudices.

☞ The following is a copy of the bill, and the vote thereon, referred to in our last paper, as having passed the House on first reading, 55 yeas to 37 nays. It will be seen that our Representative voted against granting license to brewers and distillers to manufacture and sell in Local Option counties :—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That it is the true intent and meaning of the act of 27th March, 1872, relating to the granting of license to sell intoxicating liquors, that license shall be granted to brewers and distillers to manufacture and sell malt brewed, vinious and spirituous liquors in the different counties of this Commonwealth agreeably to the laws in existence at the time said act and supplement were passed, anything in those acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

YEAS—Messrs. Ash, Brockway, Butler, Crawford, Cressler, Crogan, Egan, Foster, Gerwig, Hegeman, Heiges, Henry, Hetrick, Hildebrand, Jamison, Jones of Philadelphia, Josephs, Kaufman, Kennedy, Kimmett, Kistler, Loftus, Loucks, M'Cullough of Berks, M'Cullough of Philadelphia, Morgan of Schuylkill, Mylin, Newell, O'Brian, O'Neill, Petriken, Piper, Porter, Pyle, Reyburn, Reynolds, Roney, Rutter, Sheibley, Shuman, Smith of Berks, Smith of Philadelphia, Snyder, Steckel, Talley, Toner, Tshudy, Vogdes, Waddell, Wainright, Welsh, Wood, Worrall, Yerkes and M'Cormick speaker—55.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen of Dauphin, Allen of Warren, Amerman, Bailey, Bates, Bedford, Boyd, Burchinell, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Christy, Cross, DeWitt, Fortenbaugh, Hayes, Jones of Potter, Jones of Susquehanna, Little, M'Creary M'Cune, M'Kee, Morgan of Lawrence, Mitchell, Myer, Newmyer, Oliver, Potter, Ramey, Salter, Stranahan, Thompson of Armstrong, Webb, Wilcox, Williams, Wolfe and Young—37.

"We do not hesitate to say that from our own knowledge of the condition of affairs in this county, having read the public prints generally once a week, that the parties are engaged in in grossly libelling each other as well as private citizens and have been for months; and the other parties are just as liable to prosecution as you are, and so far as this Court is concerned they will meet with precisely the same punishment, without distinction of parties or persons."—*Judge Dean.*

This looks to us like a deliberate slander, legally speaking, upon us and others, good citizens of this county, perpetrated to mitigate a sentence. It certainly is a peculiar kind of *dictum*, and the *threat*, to say the least, is puerile. It is the Judge's *duty to adjudicate that which comes before him* —NOTHING MORE. If we should ever be so unfortunate as to find ourself in the presence of His Honor, arraigned for malicious words, we will insist upon his trying us according to the *law* and the *evidence*, and if we should be convicted, we will insist further that he sentence us according to the measure of our offense, without regard to the actions of others, and we will expect him to have the discretion to confine himself to the case before him.

Our New York Letter.

The Currency Bill—The Veto—Its Effect in the City—Cremation—Galvin Mock Auctions—Feminine Doctors—Business and Rum—Rapid Transit.

NEW YORK, May 4, 1874.

INFLATION—THE VETO.

The financial circles of the city were agitated last Wednesday to a degree seldom seen. It was known that on that day the President would either sign or veto the currency law, and the whole money interest of the city hung breathless on the event. The wires were burdened with despatches to Washington, for every speculator desired to have the first intelligence of the fate of the bill, that he might buy or sell, as the case might be. All sorts of lies were put afloat. One moment it would be announced that the President had signed the bill; the next that he would send in a veto message, and so on. At last, at about 2 P. M., came the authoritative announcement, "the President has vetoed the Senate Finance Bill," which set the matter at rest. Immediately those who were operating for a *rise* in Governments became jubulant, and those who were gambling for a fall were correspondingly depressed. The rich men out of business, were gratified beyond measure, while the younger men in active business felt that a sure prop had been knocked out from under them. The papers of the city, without an exception, approve the act of the President. Even the *Tribune* has a good word for him. But there is a strong party in the city that desires an increase of currency; and it is a power. The papers do not echo public sentiment in New York on this matter. The question is an important one, and will show itself in next fall's elections.

CREMATION.

The idea of burning the bodies of the dead instead of burying them is gaining favor rapidly. The matter is being discussed every day in all the papers; the churches have been appealed to for their opinion; in short, there is a great deal of genuine feeling on the subject. And the feeling is all in favor of it. The idea of avoiding the decomposition of the dead—of reducing the mortal remains to ashes, and preserving the ashes, strikes the people as something of an improvement. The clergymen have given it as their opinion that it in no way crosses the dogmas of the church, and everybody seems to favor it—but the undertakers. It would be hard on them. They see in this movement an abolition of the ugly coffin with its sickly smell—of the gorgeous hearse, with its ghastly trappings, of carriages and all the absurd and costly accompanyings of funerals. Instead of all this, a dead body re-solved into the elements in a simple way by the action of fire, and the remains, a handful of whitish-gray ashes, placed reverently in an urn, and kept as a sacred household treasure. Is not this better than burying? I think so; and so does almost all of New York. Indeed, a society has been formed to introduce it, the members binding themselves to direct in their wills that their bodies shall be burned instead of buried. It already numbers eight hundred.

GALVIN,

convicted of the robbery of a jewelry store on Ninth avenue, and sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary, *was very recently a keeper in the Tombs!* I mention this to show the style of men who attain place under the City Government. This man's character was as well known before his appointment as it is now; in fact it was, probably, his character that gave him the appointment. A robber, an official in a prison! Is it any wonder that great criminals have cared nothing for imprisonment or conviction? All they had to do was to "stake" such a keeper as Galvin and the doors would fly open.

How many Galvins are yet in these places? The Democracy are in control of the city; the same kind of men that put Galvin in his place have yet the appointing power. New York is in a bad way.

MOCK AUCTIONS.

The mock auction business, which the authorities got under some years ago, has broken out afresh within a few months.—The Bowery is full of them. Stores filled with the vilest pot-metal jewelry, with the tongueist of auctioneers and the usual assortment of ropers-in and bidders at the door, are becoming as plenty as in the old days before the police killed them out.—The young man from the country is roped-in; the "genuine gold watch" is put up; he buys it; and while the "guaranty" is being made out it is adroitly changed, and he finds when away that he has paid $40, $50 or $60 for a concern that would be dear at five dollars a bushel. It is a fact that respectable jewelers have been driven out of localities by these Peter Funk concerns. Rascality is irrepressible; hold it in one way and it will break out in another.

FEMALE DOCTORS.

There is very much that is bad in New York, and a great deal that is good. One of the best of the good things is the idea of the female physician. There are over fifty regular practising physicians in the city of the softer sex—women who have gone through a regular course of study and hospital practice. And they have practice, too. Few of them have an income of less than 3,000 per annum, and a number of them earn as much as $10,000. Their practice is, of course, entirely among women and children, and it is claimed by those who employ them that they are more successful than physicians of the other sex. There is a reason for this. The invalid woman can confide more fully in a woman than she can in a man, and it is more fitting that women should stand at the bedsides of women. There are four colleges in the city devoted to the training of women for this wide field of usefulnes. There cannot be too many of them.

BUSINESS AND RUM.

Business has been dull, flat and unprofitable all last fall and all last winter, and it continues in the same state of health now. The merchants have made no money, and the same is true of all the professions.—And yet there has been more fine, costly liquors consumed in this city this winter than ever before. The amount of costly champagnes that have been drank is really startling. Now one would suppose that when money is scarce and tight, and business dull, that men would economize in their luxuries. But it does not so work. The harder the times the more expensive the potations. Does a man get desperate from adversity? That is the question.—The tailors, shirtmakers, shoemakers—everybody who furnishes necessities—have suffered from the hard times, because men have worn their old clothes to encomonize; but the same men are drinking the most costly drinks money can buy. Curious, isn't it?

RAPID TRANSIT.

The city is and has been for years trying to get some better way to get from one end of the island to the other, but so far to no purpose. With the exception of the elevated railway on the west side of the city, there is nothing better or faster than the common horse-car or the primitive stage, and as the companies owning these lines have untold wealth, and as everything in Albany is governed by money, it is probable that there will be nothing devised for years to take their place. But it is a terrible want, nevertheless. It takes half the people of the city a full hour to get from their homes to their places of business, which takes two hours of the twenty-four in travel. Then the discomfort of the travel is something fearful. If it rains, the cars swarm with people. Every seat is occupied, the aisle is crowded with standing men and women, the platforms front and rear are jammed, even the steps are occupied.

PIETHO.

News and Notes from Washington.

Congress—Last Act in the Defeat of the Currency Bill—Why Currency is Scarce—Public Debt and Revenue Progress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1874.

THE CURRENCY BILL VETO IN THE SENATE.

The Currency bill was finally disposed of in the Senate on Tuesday. It had been returned a week before with the President's Veto, accompanied by a message stating his reasons for his action. It will be remembered that the bill originated in the Senate. When it was returned without the President's signature, it was, on motion, laid on the table, without a word of debate.

On Tuesday the bill and the message were taken up, and in the same spirit, without debate or comment, except in a conversational way on a collateral point, the question was put, "Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the President's objections?" Thirty-four Senators responded in the affirmative, as they had voted on the passage of the bill, and thirty voted in the negative. The majority in favor being less than two-thirds, the bill was, of course, lost.

Other more practical measures are under consideration to afford the West a larger volume of currency, one of which is a transfer of $25,000,000 from Eastern States.

But after all, the position is unanswerable that it is not more currency, but the means, or disposable values, necessary to command the use of the currency already issued that the Western business men most need. They have all been pushing into new business beyond their capital, increasing their stocks, enlarging their farms and their manufactories, investing in new railroad schemes, or in other ways putting their capital beyond their control. Now they find themselves "short." It was stated in a previous letter that the number of miles of railway in the United States had been doubled in ten or twelve years. The statistics were not then at hand; but I have since obtained the official returns, which are as follows:

1864. Total number of miles,	33,908
1865. " " "	35,085
1866. " " "	36,827
1871. " " "	71,109

Here it is shown that the increase was nearly 100 per cent. in five years, (1866 to 1871), and that it was over 100 per cent. in six years, (1865 to 1871), by nearly a thousand miles. In the same way, in almost every other direction, the development has been rapid beyond all former experience. The business men have all gone beyond their means. When Jay Cooke & Co., hitherto rated as among the wealthiest banking firms in the United States, went down the people were astounded and filled with alarm. Confidence was destroyed, and capitalists, small and large, who could control a dollar, withdrew it from circulation for safety. Much of it is yet hoarded, and this is the real secret of the scarcity of currency, now so severely felt by business men.

If any of your readers question the logic of my argument, or the pertinency of the railroad illustration, on the ground that the railways were built on borrowed capital obtained in Europe, my reply is that only a comparatively small portion of this immense investment of $1,440,000,000 came from abroad. Foreign capitalists, especially in later years, have been slow to invest in United States railroad bonds or stocks; they were "shy" and preferred United States bonds or other securities. A very large proportion of the capital put into railroads during the last ten years, came from the pockets of the property owners along the line of the proposed railway, and from others who expected to be benefitted by its construction. Another very considerable amount came from small capitalists who owned from one to thirty thousand dollars above the necessities fo their business or immediate use; also, from old folks, widows, orphans, &c., who had a few thousand dollars to invest. These small savings were put out at interest on railroad securities, and thus millions of capital were absorbed.

"True," the reader may reply, "but when the money was received by railroad projectors, or contractors, it did not stick to their fingers, nor did they burn or bury it; they simply passed it through their hands into the pockets of their workmen and others to whom they were indebted, who put it again into circulation."

Precisely so; but just at this point came the Jay Cooke & Co. disaster, and with it a loss of confidence and the retirement of these funds from circulation.

This is the only logical explanation of the cause of a deficency in the volume of currency. Yet Congress spent four months endeavoring to solve the mystery; and when they discovered the cause and applied the proper remedy, as they supposed, the President vetoed their four months labor and left them where they commenced last December.

Query? suppose the President had signed the bill and under it the Secretary of the Treasury had issued an additional 40 or 50 million dollars in currency, how were the needy ones going to control any portion of this money.

I have stated that it was not currency, but disposable values, or means to command cash capital that was really required. Before the Treasury could issue a thousand dollars of the new issue to any one, it must have a U. S. bond of the value in exchange; and whoever has had that bond in his possession or could control it at pleasure, could at any time have converted it into currency by sending it to Washington or to Wall street in New York city. Is it not the want of currency but of convertible values that just now causes inconvenience among business men, and this can be overcome only by retrenchment and economy in expense.

PUBLIC DEBT AND REVENUE.

The reduction of the public debt, in April, amounted to $2,965,451.48. The Internal Revenue receipts for the month were fully up to the Commissioner's estimate, and in excess of those of the corresponding month of 1873, to the amount of $872,109.43.

PROGRESS.

A colored member of the House, Mr. Raney, presided, pro tempore, on Wednesday, over the deliberations of the House. A few days ago an educated Indian lawyer was admittes to practice before the bar of the United Stated Supreme Court.

N. H. P.

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1874.

DEAR JOURNAL :—Being an occasional reader of your valuable paper, I am pleased to learn through it that Prof. Guss is reaping his just deserts at the hands of an outraged community. He is a nuisance that should have been abated long since.

The impression sought to be made by Guss and others is that Senator Scott has been at the bottom of this, and has caused all the disaffection in the Republican party in Huntingdon county, whereas it is only malice on their part, because he holds so high a position, and one which he fills so ably and creditably to the State he represents. Mr. Scott stands second to day to no one in the Senate. He is strictly honest, and one of the hard-working members of that body. Pennsylvania never had a more faithful representative in the U. S. Senate than she now has in the person of Senator Scott. While he is just to himself he is faithful to the best interests of those he represents in the broadest sense of the word, and if Pennsylvania is as faithful to herself, she will re elect him to a second term. There is no one stands higher in the estimation of his fellow members nor commands more of their respect than does Senator Scott. He is beyond the reach of designing and corrupting influences, which is saying a great deal in these degenerate times.

The District Investigation is likely to be brought to an end. The Committee has closed the evidence in chief, and will take but a few days to hear the rebutting testimony.

The impression seems to prevail that Congress will abolish the Board of Public Works and put it in the hands of Commissioners, which I think would be the best for all parties. I do not believe that Gov. Shepherd, against whom so much has been said, ever was cognizant of, or gave countenance to any dishonorable transactions, but on the contrary believe him to be an upright, honest christian man.

JUSTICE.

A Wrong Custom Corrected.

It is quite generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous purgatives, in order to produce a powerful effect upon the liver, and arouse the lagging and enfeebled organ. This system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large portions of brandy to enable him to do a certain amount of work.—When the stimulant is withheld, the organ like the system, gradually relapse into a more torpid or sluggish and weakened condition than before. What then is wanted? Medicines, that, while they cause the bile to flow freely from the liver, as that organ is toned into action, will not overwork and thus debilitate it, but will, when their use is discontinued, leave the liver strengthened and healthy.

WORKS WONDERS.

BERGEN, Genesee Co., N. Y., March 23, 1871.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE :

Dear Sir—Your treatment in my case has been quite successful and satisfactory, and for which I desire to express my gratitude. I have been troubled with a disordered Liver and Catarrh and general weakness for a good many years, and was failing slowly all the time, and last August I called on you and got some of your Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and one of your Nasal Injectors, and since that time I have been improving and am now better than I have been in years, not having had the sick headache in months, which I used to have to average once a week, the Golden Medical Discovery being the principal medicine used. It has worked wonders in my case, and I recommend it to those similarly afflicted. Let me express gratitude to you for such invaluable services.

Truly and gratefully yours,

WM. F. CRITTENDEN.

☞ Mr. Archey McKissick, of Rockdale Pennr., in writing to Dr. Wishart says : "My son was pronounced incurable with consumption, but hearing of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, we purchased three bottles, and he commenced using it, and from that day to this he has been getting well."

☞ Parson's Purgative Pills — Best family physic; Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, for horses.

New To-Day.

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS

IN WEST HUNTINGDON,

FRONTING ON WASHINGTON STREET, NEAR 12TH.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Inquire of

LOVELL & MUSSER,
302½ PENN STREET.

May 6-3t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of Mrs. SARAH STEWART, dec'd*]

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Warriorsmark, on the estate of Mrs. Sarah Stewart, late of Franklin township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. R. LOWRIE, Ex'r.

BROWN & BAILEY, Att'ys. [my.6,'74.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of PETER SHAFFER, dec'd.*]

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, residing near Waterstreet, on the estate of Peter Shaffer, late of Morris township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement. ENOCH ISENBERG,

May 6, 1874.] Ex'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of GEORGE A. BLACK, dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of George A. Black, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

D. S. BLACK,
Administrator.

May 6, 1874.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, Auditor, to distribute the balance in the hands of David Black, Administrator of the Estate of James Saxton, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, No. 230 Penn street, Huntingdon, on Tuesday, the 26th day of May next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., when and where all parties interested may attend or be forever debarred from claiming any part of said fund.

L. S. GEISSINGER,
May6-3t. Auditor.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—Receipts and Expenditures of Morris School District, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the year ending June 1st, 1874:

RECEIPTS.

Gross amount of tax duplicate assessed	$1460,90
Abatement, deduct 5 per cent. on $500.40 paid within 60 days, $25.02	
Deduct exonerations made, 13.65	38.67
Total tax received on duplicate	1422.23
Add State appropriation	118.00
Cash on hand from last year	110.64
Cash from T. Foreman for year ending 1872	20.11 1670.98

EXPENDITURES.

Teachers salaries 24 months @ $42.50	$1016.12
For new desks and repairs	362.82
Coal, wood and contingencies	174.82
Collector and Treasurer	60.00
Secretary	5.00
Township Auditors and Clerk	4.00 1622.76
Bal. in hands of J. H. Davis, Trea'r. By order of Board,	$ 48.22

S. C. TUSSEY, Sec'y.

Morris Township, May 6, 1874.

NOTICE TO TAXABLES.

The Treasurer of Huntingdon County will attend at the time and place specified in the following list, for the purpose of collecting State, County and Militia Taxes:

Alexandria borough, June 1.
Petersburg borough and Lower West tp. June 2.
Upper West township, Wilsontown, June 3.
Barree township, Saulsburg, June 4.
Jackson township, McAlevy's Fort, June 5.
Oneida township, Warm Springs, June 6.
Henderson township, Union school house, June 8.
Birmingham borough, June 9.
Warriorsmark borough and township, Warriorsmark, June 10.
Franklin township, Franklinville, June 11.
Morris township, Waterstreet, June 12.
Porter township, Alexandria, June 13.
Carbon township, Dudley, June 15.
Broad Top City, June 16.
Coalmont, June 17.
Hopewell township, Cove Station, June 18.
Lincoln township, Coffee Run, June 19.
Penn township and Marklesburg borough, Marklesburg, June 20.
Walker township, McConnellstown, June 22.
Union township, Sheridan's school house, June 23.
Cassville borough and Cass township, Cassville, June 24 and 25.
Tod township, Eagle Foundry, June 26.
Clay township and Three Springs borough, Three Springs, June 30.
Springfield township, Meadow Gap, July 1.
Dublin township and Shade Gap borough, Shade Gap, July 2.
Tell township, Nossville, July 3.
Orbisonia borough, July 6.
Cromwell township, Orbisonia, July 7.
Shirleysburg borough, July 8.
Shirley township, Shirleysburg, July 9.
Mt. Union Borough, July 10.
Mapleton borough, July 11.
Brady township, Mill Creek, July 13.
Juniata township, Hawn's school house, July 14.
Huntingdon, 1st Ward, Treasurer's office, July 15.
Huntingdon, 2nd " " " July 16.
Huntingdon, 3rd " " " July 17.
Huntingdon, 4th " " " July 18.

T. W. MONTGOMERY,
County Treasurer.

New To-Day.

LIST OF RETAIL MERCHANTS IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY, PA., 1874.

Class.	Rate.	Class.	Rate.
Alexandria Borough.			
S. Hatfield & Co	11	Calvin Porter	14
Kennedy & Hatfield	12	" " Pat Med	4
W. M. Phillips	12	John R. Gregory	14
Barree Township.			
H. Conover	14	Andrew Wilson	14
A. Crownover	13		
Brady Township.			
Burnham & M'Donald	14	W. M. Borland	13
Ettner & Foust	19	A. P. Burnham	14
		George Metz	14
Broad Top City.			
P. Ammerman	14	Amon Houck	14
Jacob Hoffman	14	" " Pat Med	4
Carbon Township.			
Fisher & Miller	11	D. F. Horton	14
" Pat Med	4	R. U. Jacob & Co.	11
J. F. Mears	14	Felix Tool	13
Reakirt, Bro. & Co	13	A. Gleason	11
William Brown	14	J. J. Reed	13
Cass Township.			
Hoover & Pringle	14	Kendeg & Hostetter	13
Cassville Borough.			
R. S. Giffin	14	James Henderson	14
Joseph Haelon	14		
Clay Township.			
M'Grann & Fitzpatrick	14	James Henderson	14
Dewees & Co	10		
Cromwell Township.			
Flanigan & Crum	14	Thomas Thompson	14
Coalmont Borough.			
James Cree	14		
Dublin Township.			
A. G. Ewing	13	Theo. Isenberg	14
H. A. Bathurst	14	G. & J. Hishoenberger	14
Hopewell Township.			
J. T. Shirley	14		
Huntingdon Borough.			
G. W. Johnston & Co	11	Foster & Carmon	13
M. Fetterhoof	14	Oliver Canningham	13
S. P. Wensel	14	A. P. W. Johnston	
March & Brother (branch)	14	Pat Med	3
Henry & Co	7	G. W. Swartz	14
T. G. H. Lewis	13	James Gillam	14
S. S. Smith & Son	14	W. C. Decker	13
" " Pat Med	3	March & Bro	10
J. C. Miller	14	A. R. Stewart	12
George Shaffer	14	Brown & Tyhurst	13
Nathan Greenberg	14	J. A. Brown	13
N. B. Corbin	14	B. F. Douglass	14
W. L. Bricker	14	E. J. Green	14
William Africa	14	Francisus Hardware Company	11
Cohen Brothers	14	William Lewis Grocery	11
H. Greenberg	14	" "	
J. C. Blair	12	Wm. Lewis, Bookstore	14
H. S. Wharton	9	Z. Yenter	13
Geo. A. Joy	14	Buchanan & Son	14
Aaron Stewart	14	D. P. Gwin	13
John Reed & Sons Pat. Med	2	Benjamin Jacobs	13
T. W. Black	14	E. M. Africa	14
John Sheely	14	H. Monman	14
Charles Stewart	14	D. S. Africa	14
J. B. Myton	11	J. Leister	14
Beck & Fleming	14	J. H. Westbrook	14
James E. Port	14	Mrs. Hanigar	14
W. F. Cunningham	14	Jacob Africa	14
Daniel Africa	14	Joseph R. Carmon	13
W. H. Fisher	14	J. R. Dorborrow & Co	14
L. E. Edwards	14	" "	
Mrs. M. Smearsman	14	Smucker & Brown	12
Henry & M'Murtrie	10	John Hagey & Co.	13
Langdon Book and News Company	14	E. C. Summers & Co	12
Samuel Langdon	14	Glazier & Bro	11
J. T. Coppock	13	I. D. Massey	14
Jackson Township.			
M'Burney & Nephew	13	W. H. Harper	13
G. E. Little	13	Neilson & Co	7
J. H. Lee	14	" " Pat Med	4
		J. M. Smith	13
Lincoln Township.			
Simon Cohn	14	J. Hess & Co	14
Marklesburg Borough.			
M. W. Heston	13	Samuel Johnson	14
G. B. Brumbaugh	14		
Morris Township.			
E. W. Graffius	13	William Davis	14
Isett & Thompson	11	T. C. Weight	13
Mapleton Borough.			
A. W. Swoope	13	Peter Curry	14
Jerremiah Bowman	12	James Hamilton	14
Mount Union Borough.			
F. D. Stevens	11	R. F. Haslet	14
Blair & Appleby	10	A. Eberman	14
B. F. Douglass	14	Henry Kocher	13
Likens & Woods	13	T. H. Adams	20
G. Wolf	12	Samuel Miller	14
Orbisonia Borough.			
Whiteside & Reed	12	W. H. Miller	11
M. Starr & Co	10	Samuel Miller	14
Gratz & Irwin	14	T. E. Nebinson	11
A. W. & G. F. Swoope	12	J. S. Chilcoat	14
Oneida Township.			
Barton Green	14		
Penn Township.			
J. G. Boyer	13	A. F. Grove	14
John Deil	14		
Petersburg Borough.			
Cresswell & Porter	13	James Murphy	14
H. P. Myton	14	J. C. Walker	14
Geo. G. Hamer	14	J. B. Frazier	14
J. M. Oaks	13	" " Pat Med	4
Shirley Township.			
A. W. Gilliland	14	John P. Davis	14
H. S. Smelker	14		
Shirleysburg Borough.			
J. A. Kerr	12	W. A. Fraker's administrators	14
W. H. Brewster	13		
Springfield Township.			
J. C. Brewster	14	Dekeras Locke	14
Shade Gap Borough.			
J. A. Shade, drugs	3	W. C. Swan	14
J. C. Roddy	14		
Tell Township.			
Crawford & M'Connell	14	Blair & Son	13
Three Springs Borough.			
W. L. Stevens	12	Covert & Heck	12
R. Ashman	12		
Tod Township.			
Chilcoat & Cook	14		
Union Township.			
John Saner	14	Henry Querry	14
Warriorsmark Township.			
Robert A Jackson	13	Thompson & Derrick	13
J. H. Mattern & Brother	12	Thompson & Derrick Pat. Med	4
Dunwide & Truax	14		
Dunwide & Truax Pat. Medicine	5		
Warriorsmark Township.			
Joseph Douglass	14	George Fagle Brewer	10
G. W. States	13		
West Township.			
J. M. Johnson	14	Samuel Troutwine	13
Joseph Oburn	12		

The above is the corrected statement after the appeal held in Huntingdon, on May 1, 1874. Any person who believe themselves improperly assessed and were not notified of the above, will be heard by sending an affidavit to that effect to me on or before the 24th inst., at Shirleysburg, Huntingdon County, Pa.

G. W. CORNELIUS,
Mercantile Appraiser.

NOTICE.—By an act passed the 11th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, it is the duty of the County Treasurer to sue out all license not lifted on or before the first day of July. Seventy-five cents fees will be charged in addition to the amount of license.

T. W. MONTGOMERY,
May 6, 1874. County Treasurer.

New Advertisements.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of DAVID R. P. MOORE, dec'd.*]

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of David R. P. Moore, late of West township, dec eased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

AMANDA MOORE,
April29.74. Executrix.

BLATCHLEY'S IMPROVED

CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP,

Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump, or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other. For sale by Dealers and the Trade generally. Inquire for Blatchley's Pump, and if not for sale in town, send direct to CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer, 506 Commerce street, Philadelphia, Pa. April29,74-8mos.

BRIDGES TO BUILD.

The Commissioners of Huntingdon County will receive proposals at their office, up to 2 o'clock, p. m., on the 8th day of May, 1874, for building the following named bridges, viz:

A bridge at Coalmont 35 feet long and 12 feet wide. Abutments 10 feet high above low water mark. Wingwalls 10 feet long from the face of the abutments.

A bridge in Springfield township, across Aughwick Creek near John Duffey's 135 feet long and the 1st wide. A pier in the middle—abutments and pier to be 12 feet high above low water mark. Wing-walls on east side 15 feet and in west side 12 feet long from face of abutments, to be open canal truss bridges.

TIN ROOF ON COURT HOUSE.

At the same time and place, they will also receive proposals for putting a tin roof on the Court House.

Plan and specifications to be seen at their office, By order of the Commissioners.

HENRY W. MILLER,
April29-2t. Clerk.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

STEAM DYE WORKS, ALTOONA,

JOSEPH DAZIN, Proprietor,

Branch office in Huntingdon, on WASHINGTON Street, opposite Dr. FELIX'S,

At which place Mr. Dazin will be pleased to receive the patronage of the public in general. Silk, Velvets, Crape Shawls, Ribbons and Woolen Goods of all kinds colored to any shade, with the Finest Lustre added to them. Particular attention given to the cleansing of Silk Dresses, Brocade Shawls, &c., Crape Shawls, Lace Collars and Curtains, Kid Gloves, &c., Cleaned and Re-Bleached. Also, Carpets Cleansed and Dyed. Mr. Dazin would also inform the Gentlemen that he is fully prepared to have their Coats, Pants and Vests Dyed, Cleansed and Repaired in the best possible manner. [apr29,'74-3mos.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE JOURNAL.
Only $2.00 a year.

New Advertisements.

BEATTY & PLOTTS'

CELEBRATED

GOLDEN-TONGUE PARLOR ORGAN

IS ACKNOWLEDGED BY EMINENT MUSICIANS AND DISTINGUISHED MEN OF HONOR TO BE THE LEADING INSTRUMENT NOW IN USE —THEY SAY—

BEATTY & PLOTTS'

PARLOR ORGANS were awarded FIRST PREMIUM and DIPLOMA over Needham & Son's and J. Estey & Co's Organs at the Carbon County Fair, held at Lehighton, Pa., September, 1872.—*Lehighton Weekly News, Oct.* 5, 1872.

Committee.—Prof. Charles F. Horn, Prof. Wm. Moran, and H. D. Herdy, D. D., Hon. Z. Long, President.

St. Clair, Pa., Dec. 6, 1873.

MESSRS. BEATTY & PLOTTS—*Gents:* I have received the Organ sent by your firm to me, and had it examined. It gives ample satisfaction.

JOHN SINEY.

Mahanoy City, Pa., Oct. 16, 1873.

THE BEATTY & PLOTTS celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organ is by far the best Parlor Organ in use. I have carefully examined it, and find its tone, workmanship and durability to be the best I ever saw, and I can with pleasure recommend it to any in want of a first-class parlor organ. PROF. O. H. UNGER.

New Bethlehem, Pa., Nov. 21, 1873.

MESSRS. BEATTY & PLOTTS—*Gents:*

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, May 6, 1874.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention—Home-made and Stolen.

Decoration Day next.
Kline is a capital artist.
The oyster trade is over.
Advertise and grow rich.
"Smiling May" once again.
Everybody is hunting butter.
House-cleaning season at hand.
The Ladies' Fair is in full blast.
Fifth street needs fixing up badly.
It pays to advertise in the JOURNAL.
The white-wash brigade to the front.
The JOURNAL is growing more popular.
The milliners are driving a heavy trade.
The churches were well filled on Sunday.
Corner loafers were out in force on Sunday.

Lytle, on the Heights, is making things look neat and trim.

Abner Lamp is building a brick residence on Church street.

Billy Dunn is digging a cellar under his mansion on Pizgah.

Dr. Henry Orlady, of Petersburg, has taken his usual trip West.

The bellfry on the new Academy has been topped out—finished.

Call at the JOURNAL office and see our premium for new subscribers. tf

Sword-handled umbrellas will be the style this season among the ladies.

J. A. Pollock, esq., has the contract for renovating the division house.

The ladies are subscribing for the JOURNAL with a rush. We like their taste.

Large numbers of emigrants pass west over the Pennsylvania railroad this spring.

The shade trees between Eighth and Tenth streets, on Washington, have been trimmed.

Gen. Frank H. Lane made a capital temperance speech in Pittsburgh the other night.

It is said Dr. Alleman, the much married man, has struck his tent and silently stole away.

Grain, it is said, looks better in Jackson township than any other township in the county.

The four "B's" retired from the Council on last Friday night, and there isn't much buzzing either.

Samuel G. Lewis has resigned his position as Comptroller of the Pennsylvania Railroad company.

Our friend Flenner has taken down his shingle, at Orbisonia, and now displays it on Penn street.

The Cambria Iron Company's mines, near Marklesburg, have been suspended since the first ultimo.

L. S. Geissinger, esq., has donned a Granger's tile. He now sings, "I want to be a Granger," &c.

Fair Extra, No. 2, is all the rage. The *Fair* editors will consider our beaver most gracefully elevated.

Our country friends will know where to buy cheap goods by consulting the columns of the JOURNAL.

A mammoth pile of manure blockades a pavement on Church street. Whose duty is it to remove it?

No "apple-butter" printing done at the JOURNAL Job Rooms. If you want a neat job, send in your orders.

A couple of owls won't "hoot," in Lincoln township, any more. 'Cause why, John F. Richardson shot them.

A little girl of H. H. Houp, of Mifflin street, fell and broke her left arm near the wrist on Thursday of last week.

Proposals are invited for materials, &c., to be used in the construction of the contemplated post office building.

Maria Montgomery has been annoying many of our good citizens again. Send her to limbo. She is a great nuisance.

For every new advance paying subscriber we give a magnificent steel engraving. Now is your time to subscribe. tf

The Dudley express agent has been arrested and lodged in Fort Houck for appropriating money passing through his office.

A widow sister of Dr. Bigelow, of McAlevy's Fort, was unfortunate enough to lose much of her personal property last week by fire.

The ice cream gardens opened on Saturday, with the Silver Cornet at the Eureka and the German Band at the Castilian.

Mrs. Lynn, of Coffee Run, aged 97 years, is said to be the oldest woman in the county. She is healthy and moves about freely.

Chromos are going out of fashion. Subscribe for the JOURNAL and get the magnificent steel engraving, "*Death of Antony*," as a premium. tf

The magnificent steel engraving, "*Death of Antony*," is given as a premium to every new subscriber, paying $2 in advance, to the JOURNAL. tf

The Tyrone Lead and Zinc Company, whose works have been in course of erection for some time past, will commence operations this week.

A lighted cigar left in the spittoon of John M. Oaks, of Petersburg, one day last week, almost cost him his store. Cigars are terrible incendiaries.

We appropriated, it appears, a two or three line local from the *Reveille*, and the Local Editor of that paper clucks and cackles like an old hen. Small!

T. W. Hamilton, esq., of Huntingdon Furnace, while visiting Greenwood Furnaces, his horses frightened at a bundle of hay or straw and ran away and smashed his buggy.

The *Fair Extra* says the town of Huntingdon is one hundred years old. A friend at our elbow says that then she is old enough to have pavements on both sides of Sixth street.

A little girl of Jacob Zilius, of West Huntingdon, had the index finger of the right hand caught in the cog wheels of a clothes wringer, on Thursday of last week, and torn off.

To any new subscriber, to the JOURNAL, who will send us two dollars in advance, we will send a magnificent steel engraving, 19x24 inches, "*The Death of Antony*," valued at two dollars. tf

Everybody has heard of Mark Antony and Cleopatra. If you want a magnificent steel engraving representing Antony's death, subscribe for the JOURNAL and pay for it in advance. tf.

Our job department is crowded with work, but our workmen are equal to the emergency, and are turning out specimens of the "art preservative" that can't be beat this side of sun down.

By the accidental putting off a blast six men were wounded in the Moreland Gap tunnel, on the East Broad Top railroad, on the 20th ult. Peter McGovern, one of the injured, has since died.

"A Bigge Phule" holds forth in another column. We like his idea of dividing his name in the middle. It is so appropriate. He has caught the idea, no doubt, from our member of Congress.

Durborrow looks as "snug as a bug in a rug" in his new office. Send a plate of Journal Building to Rowell. It will look well.—*Everett Press.*

The *Fair Extra* will, friend Long, we shall act upon the suggestion.

If you want to get the magnificent steel engraving, 19x24 inches, valued at $2, entitled "*The Death of Antony*," subscribe for THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL, and it will be given to you as a premium. tf

The Normal School, at Scottsville, under the control of Prof. McNeal, County Superintendent, is now in successful operation, there being in attendance about 50 students. Success to his professorship.

Our old friend, 'Squire Ickes, formerly of Bedford county, but now of Altoona, dropped in to see us on Saturday. He is quite well preserved. When he left Bedford county copperheads were "red hot."

Tom Keenan, with his gang of men, is busily engaged putting down the ties and rails on the East B. T. R. R., between Scottsville and Orbisonia. It is said the cars will run to the former place within ten days.

Saltillo is gradually improving. Several houses have lately gone up, and several are on the way. The East Broad Top railroad runs close by, and it is said the Company have determined to locate a depot there.

An epidemic, something like the horse epizootic, extensively prevails in the community of the Three Springs. Adults, as well as children, are subject to its prostrating influence. Some have died at the shanties along the East Broad Top railroad.

The government is sending detectives out to ascertain whether the law requiring Bank checks to be stamped is not evaded. Inasmuch as the fine is heavy, we would advise our friends to be careful not to neglect so slight a matter when at so great a risk.

Several days ago six men, engaged in the tunnel, being cut through Sidling Hill, on the East B. T. P. R., were badly injured by the explosion of powder, having been ignited from sparks issuing from the rocks while using the drills. One of the men, it is said, has since died.

While Michael Fleisher, of Jackson township, with his wife and daughter, were on their way to a funeral, one day last week, the horse was choked by a tight collar and fell over an embankment, breaking the buggy and the arm of Mrs. Fleisher. The daughter was slightly bruised.

The "Monument Sacred to the Memory of the Borough Dads," in front of the Post Office, on last Saturday morning, was quite an object of attraction and suggested quite a number of other than complimentary reflections. It is said to have been the tribute of one "Dad" to the others.

The *Standard* is informed that we have no chickens out. We have self-reliance enough to believe that we understand our own business, and, when we do not understand it, or the business of our neighbors, we believe we have discretion enough not to make a public exhibition of our ignorance.

The local of the Bedford *Gazette* is not disposed to be complimentary to his Democratic friends in this county, when he says, "Query's mules are not all the long-eared fellows, down there, by a long shot." He is no doubt right, however. There are a number of them who very much resemble the Jack of the *Gazette*.

Col. Williams has contracted for the erection of a large and handsome monument over the remains of the late Dr. Houtz, of Alexandria, and a portion of the marble for the same has arrived. The Colonel will spread himself on this job, and we will bet our last "spinner" that he will do no discredit to his reputation as a sculptor.

Capt. Burchinell introduced a bill in the House of Representatives, on Monday of last week, to extend the Act of 1869, empowering the Sheriff and Prothonotary of this county to sue and collect their fees. This bill is asked by one of the most unreasonable and bitter Democrats in the county for his benefit alone. It is a cool request. We object.

The Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of this county has issued a call to the Committee to meet in the Court House, in this place, on Friday the 8th day of May, 1874, for the purpose of electing two Representative Delegates to the State Convention, and Conferees, who, with Conferees from other counties, are to choose a Senatorial Delegate.

On Tuesday, of last week, snow fell here from early morn until late in the evening.—There could not have been less than eighteen or twenty inches. On Wednesday morning, after the constant thaw of the day previous, we measured five and a half inches on the sidewalk. This may be considered a *fair* thing for the 29th of April. Twenty years ago a similar amount fell on the 17th of April. Verily, in twenty years extremes meet.

The bar of Franklin county lately gave a banquet to Judge Hall, of Bedford, who, under the new Constitution, chooses the counties of Bedford and Somerset as his district. The Chambersburg lawyers were loud in their praises of Judge Hall, and seem to greatly regret his leaving them. Business all through that district is up to within a few months, so that all cases are tried within a year. This speaks well for both Judge and bar.

We have always understood that the Bar, in the Court House, during the sessions of Court, was intended for the attorneys, but during the late term we attended several times and found attorneys standing, crowded out of their seats. Nor was this confined to young men. We noticed heads venerable with years who were treated thus disrespectfully. If the Court Crier has no idea of the eternal fitness of things, it would not be outside of the province of the Court to remind him of his duty.

On Wednesday morning last a German tramp, named Hammond Hovey, was struck, by the Pacific Express, near the iron bridge, east of the Coal Wharf, in West Huntingdon, and terribly used up. Both his legs were cut off and his skull fractured. He lingered during the day and then expired. From papers found upon his person he was ascertained to be from Saxony, Germany. He had lately worked in Cincinnati. There appears to be more casualties among this class of travelers than any other latterly.

We learn from the Lewistown *Gazette* that Samuel Stewart, miller at Greenwood Furnaces, and formerly of Mifflin county, narrowly escaped death on Wednesday last, under the following circumstances: He went down among the machinery in the lower part of the mill for the purpose of discovering, if possible, a leak in one of the garners, and while there his coat accidentally caught in the cogs, and in the struggle which ensued the garment was torn from his back. Had he been wearing a coat of strong material the result might have been fatal.

In another column will be found the Mercantile Appraiser's List. It shows an increase of business firms in Alexandria, Cass, Cromwell, Franklin, Jackson, Mapleton, Mt. Union, Orbisonia, Three Springs and Huntingdon, and a decrease in Barree, Brady, Carbon, Cassville bor., Clay, Coalmont, Hopewell, Lincoln, Morris, Penn, Porter, Shirleysburg, Shade Gap, Warriorsmark, West and Petersburg, as compared with last year. There are only three more names than last year and a decrease in the amount assessed on last year of $79.50.

The item, we understand, which appeared in the JOURNAL, a week or two since, in regard to the disgraceful Methodist Church, at Scottsville, has produced a change in the dreams of some of the membership there, and they are now agitating the project of a new church.—Last Sabbath a week, while Rev. Shoemaker was dispensing to the congregation, from the pulpit, the word of eternal life, the water was dripping from the old broken ceiling at various points, one of which was almost directly above the head of the preacher. Unity of purpose and of action could easily consummate the project of a new church.

It was April the 30th. The morn was clear and beautiful. The snow, like the trees, was leaving, when the door opened and in stepped, with a beaming countenance, "our mutual friend" J. E. Smucker, esq., with as comfortable a chair as ever man sat upon, and deposited it in our sanctum and then went his way doing good, amid a shower of thanks. It made our heart glad. We had been wishing, for months, for just such a chair, and like Stilling, when we least expected it, here it came. Ah, Smucker, you are a benefactor! How sorry we are that you are retiring from the furniture business, but then we have the satisfaction of knowing that Brown still goes on as of old. Thanks again, Smucker.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER—FOUR MEN *Hurled Into Eternity at the Same Time—Another Seriously Injured.*—One of the most distressing railroad accidents it has ever been our duty to record, occurred midway between Gallitzin and Cresson, on the Pittsburgh Division, yesterday morning, resulting in the instantaneous death of four men and the serious injury of another.

On the nineteenth of March last five men named Amos and Jacob Pardee, (brothers,) Persifer Smith Irwin and William W. Irwin, (brothers,) and Jacob Bowden, along with several other acquaintances, left Cherry Tree, Indiana county, on a raft bound for Marietta. They continued on their journey without interruption until a distance of about eighteen miles below Clearfield where the raft was stranded, at which place they were compelled to remain four weeks, during which time all on board the raft deserted it and returned to their homes, save the five men aforementioned.

On the occasion of the recent flood, the raft continued on its journey and safely arrived at Marietta, Pa., its destination. The raftsmen then took passage by rail on their return home, arriving in this city yesterday morning. At this point they boarded the Johnstown Accommocation train and upon their arrival at Gallitzin alighted therefrom for the purpose of pursuing their journey afoot across the mountain to their home, in the vicinity of Cherry Tree. Finding the snow entirely too deep to make any progress they returned to Gallitzin and started to walk down the railroad to Cresson, where they intended to take the Branch train for Ebensburg.

Midway between Gallitzin and Cresson, in a comparatively deep cut, there is a short curve and while the five men named were passing through it they observed the second through coal train approaching them on the south track, eastward bound, and immediately stepped over to the north track to let it pass. As they did so the Pacific express train westward bound rounded the curve like a streak of lightning, and before an opportunity was afforded the engineer to sound the danger signal the pilot of the locomotive struck the five men at the same time, killing four of them and breaking the leg of the fifth. As previously stated, the curve is very short, so much so, in fact, that it is impossible to see but a short distance when the coast is clear, while on this occasion the view of the engineer was obstructed by the eastward bound coal train. The five men were all knocked off the track, three of them being thrown to the right of the track and two to the left. But one of the party—Jacob Bowden—was run over and had his left arm almost torn from the socket, while another was thrown under a truck standing on a siding.

The officers of the railway company turned the bodies of the four dead men over to the county authorities. On the Cincinnati express train eastward bound, Cambria county's coroner, Jacob Harrold, arrived at Cresson, and summoning a jury, proceeded to hold an inquest. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the facts as above stated was rendered.

The Pardee brothers resided some ten miles distant from Cherry Tree, and the Irwin brothers only four miles distant. Bowden resided in the town. The Irwin brothers were first cousins of Mr. John Smith, of this city, a freight engineer running on the Pittsburgh Division.—*Altoona Tribune, April* 30.

THE LARGEST LOT OF GOODS EVER BROUGHT TO TOWN, AND THE BEST INDUCEMENTS TO BUYERS AT MARCH & BRO'S.—$30,000 WORTH OF GOODS TO BE SOLD.—William March & Bro. have just finished shelving a large and varied assortment of all kinds of goods which they are prepared to sell at very low prices. We here insert a few prices to prove to our customers and the general public that we are stating a fact:

Calicoes from 8 to 11 cents, best.
Heavy Sheeting 12½ cents.
Other bleached and brown Muslins from 10 cents upwards.
Alpacas, of all colors, from 25 cents upwards.
Lawns, of all colors, from 15 cents upwards.
Percalles from 20 cents upwards.
Silk, Japanese Stripe, different styles, from 40 cents upwards.
Balmoral Skirts from 75 cents upwards.
A large lot of Ribbons of all colors and depths, Hamburg and other trimmings, from 5 cents upwards. We cannot mention all our goods, but ask you to give us a trial. As an inducement for all cash buyers we will allow five per cent. off. apr.29-2t.

EVERYBODY READ THIS ADVERTISEMENT.—
50 packages of Labrador Herring,
50 " " Quady Herring,
75 " " Lake Herring,
50 " " Extra Shore Mackerel in kitts,
50 " " " " in ½ bbls.
50 " " " " in ½ bbls.
all of which are warranted to be the best in the market, which we sell to everybody alike, and cheaper than the same quality can be bought elsewhere. HENRY & CO.

At the same time you will not forget that at the Huntingdon Steam Mill, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the 9th inst., very valuable Real Estate and Personal Property will be sold at public outcry, by HENRY & CO.

HAGEY & Co. invite all who wish to "put their money where it will do the most good," to give them a call.

"SHAKE NOT YOUR GORY LOCKS AT US, THOU CANST NOT SAY THAT WE DID IT."—Did'nt we tell you, at the outset, that the merchant who sold his goods for cash could sell them cheaper than the merchant who sold on credit? And don't they tell you themselves that they make you pay at least five per cent. more for your goods than you would have to pay at a cash store? When will everybody learn that "economy is wealth?" Henry & Co. continue to sell for cash, and hundreds of new customers are taking advantage of the "tide that will bear them on to fortune." We have hung our CASH banner on the outer wall, and the cry is still they come.

HOUSEKEEPERS, if you want to save money call at March & Bro.'s and purchase Groceries cheaper than at any other store in town. Good Syrup at 75 cents; Sugars from 10 to 12½ cents; and five per cent. off for cash. 2t.

Do you know that you can save from five to twenty per cent. by buying your merchandise from Hagey & Co?

BUY your goods at the largest and best stocked store in town, where goods are bought, for the cash only, at the lowest rates that cash will command, and sold at such rates only as will command the cash; where they have but one price, and where they would scorn to charge one customer five or ten per cent. more than another. Go to Henry & Co.'s.

[Original.]

Filling the Pastor's Boots.

BY A. BIGGE PHULE.

A great hyperbolic monstrosity,
Possessed of abundant pomposity,
In a fit of sublime generosity,
From a neighboring village came o'er;
A teacher of wisdom in verity,
He instructed our minds with celerity,
Avoiding a tone of asperity,
And vulgar, unclassical lore.

We were sorry to hear that the Pastor,
Was laboring under disaster,
Yet happy to hear this great master
In fine theological art;—
With tender ambiguous suavity
He held forth against youthful levity,
And the shocking degree of depravity
Concealed in the obdurate heart.

He ignored philosophical science,
Set rhetoric's laws at defiance,
And placed his entire reliance
On a talented self-cultured mind.
Lexicographers gazed and admired
This man, who, with wisdom inspired,
To a point far beyond them aspired,
And words of significance coined.

Let profligates hasten from under
The bolts of his biblical thunder,
Or else, in amazement and wonder.
An unbroken silence maintain.
But this vulgar doggerel rhymer
Believes that discourse was sublimer
Than any in Cicero's time, or
In Solomon's marvelous reign.

SUMMER TRAVEL.—Pleasure travel, which has become so common with all classes of Americans during the summer months, is anticipated by many as the most enjoyable events of the entire year. It carries them to new scenes, familiarizes them with strange people, breaks the monotony of their lives, relieves for a time from mental and bodily strain, and re-invigorates them for life's cares and duties. It, therefore, becomes a momentous question how this recreation, often limited by considerations of economy both of time and means, can most profitably and pleasantly be enjoyed. Many of our transportation lines have arranged routes and rates to meet the requirements of the people, and from season to season these facilities are improved and extended. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has gained a high reputation for the facilities it annually presents this class of travelers, and the popularity its lines enjoy is well merited. They extend into the most interesting portions of the Middle States, and excursionists can be carried over them for long distances at low rates, without annoying changes or transfers. Its roadway and rolling stock are probably the most perfect in America, and its management is complete, careful, and courteous. As a consequence the comfort of travelers is assured and their safety guaranteed. Every reader of current news is aware of the fact that a "terrible accident" is rarely chronicled on any portion of this great railroad system.

So far as scenery goes, no lines of railroad on the continent can surpass those running through Pennsylvania. Magnificent agricultural panoramas, beautiful river views, splendid mountain pictures, picturesque hills and valleys, lovely villages, and flourishing towns and cities are seen in quick succession. A ride of twelve hours between Philadelphia and Pittsburg shows more interesting variety than can be seen in the same time and distance anywhere else in the United States, and from this main channel a score of branches run, leading to localities and resorts of unsurpassed attractiveness and world-wide popularity.

The State of Pennsylvania is in itself an interesting study. Its bosom holds all the anthracite and much of the bituminous coal found on the continent. Its hidden fountains produce the larger portion of the oil now so essential to the comfort and industry of the world. Many of its hills are depositories of iron and other ores, which are utilized in immense manufactories seen in every valley. Its forests supply the principal part of the lumber used in the great cities of the Atlantic seaboard. Its soil varies from the richest to the poorest. Its territory is washed by the tides of the Atlantic and the waters of Lake Erie, and is drained into the Gulf of Mexico by rivers navigable more than two thousand miles. Its boundaries completely separate New England and New York from the Mississippi valley; and its entire area is dotted by scenes of more than ordinary historical interest. All these combinations add to the charm and interest of travel, and every American can find something in it instructive and gratifying.

The accommodations provided for summer tourists on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad are unsurpassed. Good hotels in all the towns reached by it are the rule, not the exception, and many of them are elegant in all their appointments. It would be difficult to select any highway of travel anywhere that can compare, in the essentials of comfort, safety, expedition, and interest, with the magnificent system of railroads managed by this company.

DIGEST OF THE FISH LAW.—The Lewistown *Gazette* vouches for the correctness of the following digest of the fish law—the which "fish hawks" will do well to read, inwardly digest, and obey:—

It is unlawful to catch shad in the Susquehanna or its tributaries between June 16, and August 10, under penalty of Five Dollars for each one so caught.

It is lawful to catch fish below any dam which has no schute or fish ladders, the half mile clause not applying to such dams.

It is unlawful to fish at any time with fish baskets, kiddles, eel wiers or racks in any stream in this State.

It is unlawful to fish with seine, set net, fyke net or net of any other description, the meshes of which are less than ten inches, between June 15 and August 10, in any stream.

It is unlawful to fish for trout except for some purpose of propagation or scientific investigation, in any other manner than with hook and line.

It is unlawful to fish for salmon and speckled trout between April 1 and August 5; speckled trout only to be caught by hook and line. It is unlawful to catch, kill, sell or have in possession, salmon trout or lake trout between October 1 and March 1.

It is unlawful to place a set net across any canal, rivulet or creek in the State.

It is unlawful to fish for black bass, pike, or pickerel in any other manner than with hook and line or scroll; and only with hook and line, or scroll, between June 1 and March 1, except when taking them alive for stocking other water.

It is unlawful to fish at any time in any inland water (such as a creek, river, or other stream) in this State inhabited by black bass or speckled trout with a net of any kind the meshes of which are less than three inches.

It is unlawful to fish with seines or nets in any place where the water has been partly or wholly drawn off, or to fish in any way by drawing off any water.

It is unlawful to use set lines in any stream inhabited by speckled trout.

There is nothing in the several acts of 1873, to prevent the setting of outlines, in any stream not inhabited by speckled trout; subject to the foregoing restrictions as to the time of fishing and the species of fish caught.

LAST CHANCE!—Only 100 Town Lots for sale in West Huntingdon at $200. Buy from first hands and save money. Lots sold a few years ago for $200 are now bringing $600 to $1000. They are in demand and selling rapidly. Call soon or address
R. ALLISON MILLER,
Ap1-6t. Real Estate Office, 228½ Penn St.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

We have an eighty dollar Sewing Machine that we will give to any young lady who will raise us eighty new subscribers that will pay within the year at the rate of $2 per subscriber. Here is a chance. This ought to be done in two or three townships we can name, without much effort. tf.

MAN DROWNED.—On Saturday last, April 25, a logman named J. M. Low, who was with Peter McGeorge's log drive, on Trout Run, was drowned, under the following circumstances:

The crew with which Low was connected were driving logs down the stream, and when at the point at which he was drowned Low declared his intention of crossing—foolishly and unnecessarily, the men say, and consequently they told him not to do it—that he could not get across. He persisted, however, and when about the middle of the stream the current swept him from his feet, and under the circumstances it was impossible for him to help himself, or to receive help from others in time to save his life. His body was found about half a hour later, further down the stream. His skull was broken and he was considerably bruised about the face and body—the result of being struck by the floating logs.

His body was brought to the undertaking establishment of Troutman & Leavy in this place, where it remained over Sunday. It was prepared for the tomb, and taken to his friends in Huntingdon on Monday. It is always sad to record such things, but more so in a case of this kind—when a man has carelessly thrown his life away.—*Rafteman's Journal.*

SHAKESPEARE did not write Spring has come at last. The little birds are making the air vocal with their sweetest notes of praise, and Capt. Tom. Johnston, of the firm of Henry & Co., has gone to Philadelphia, this week, for a stock of Spring and Summer Goods large enough to supply the county, and which they are determined to sell at prices so low as to make the heart of every one rejoice in these panic times.

SNOWS IN APRIL, FOR TWENTY YEARS.—A friend, in Orbisonia, sends us the following memoranda of snows in April, for twenty years:

1854—April 11th, snow fell 1 inch deep; April 16th, snow fell 12 inches deep; April 29th, snow fell 1 inch deep.
1856—April 21st, snow fell 4 inches deep; April 30th, snow fell 1 inch deep.
1857—April 20th, snow fell 4 inches deep; April 21st, snowed all day.
1859—April 23d, snowed and stormed all day, and ice froze next morning ½ inch. Snow 12 inches deep.
1861—May 3d, snow fell 3 inches deep and laid till next day.
1862—April 9th, snow fell 13 inches deep, and laid one week.
1867—April 23d, snow fell 4 inches deep.
1868—April 10th, snow fell 6 inches deep; April 12th, snow fell 5 inches deep.
1872—Dec. 25th, Thermometer 18° below zero.
1873—Jan. 20th, Thermometer 30° below zero.
1874—April 25th, snow fell 1 inch deep; April 28th, snowed all day; April 29th, snow 3 inches deep.

HAGEY & Co. are selling their goods at the very lowest figure.

VOCAL MUSIC IN COMMON SCHOOLS.—The following bill has passed first reading in the Senate:

Vocal music shall be taught in the several common schools of this Commonwealth, on and after October 1, 1875, according to the directions of the Superintendent of common schools.

The Superintendent of common schools shall appoint a deputy superintendent of music who shall instruct the teachers' institutes and the Normal Schools in the study of vocal music.

The said deputy superintendent shall receive a salary of —— per annum, to commence at and be computed from the date of his appointment as aforesaid.

GEORGE SHAFFER, next door to the post office, has received a large assortment of Spring and Summer styles of ladies and gentlemens' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, and everything in the boot and shoe line, which he will sell cheap, according to style and quality. Give him a call.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening last, Marion, a son of A. P. White, of Oneida township, was accidentally struck with an axe, cutting through the upper part of the "knee cap," laying the joint open, and severing the parts down to the thigh bone. He and Ed. McDivitt were working together, cutting out a new road; he was pushing at a small tree while his companion was cutting it down, his foot slipped bringing his leg within the sweep of the axe. The injury is a serious one, and can scarcely result otherwise than in the entire loss of the use of the knee joint.

SAVE your money, by buying where you can get the best article at the lowest prices.—Hagey & Co's. is the place.

THE VERY LATEST—THE BEE HIVE STILL AHEAD.—Beck & Fleming have just received a fresh lot of groceries of all kinds, which they are selling very low for cash. Brown Sugar, 10 cents a pound; White Sugar, 12½ cents a pound; Best Syrup, 25 cents a quart. Also Teas, Coffee, Rice, Beans, Peas, Prunes, dried and canned Fruit &c., &c., at the lowest panic prices. May 6-2t

A LARGE lot of the latest styles of ladies', misses' and childrens' Hats, from 75 cents upwards, at March & Bro's. Call to see them.

SHINGLES, Plastering Lath, Roofing Lath, Pickets, Rafters, Joice, Scantling, Hemlock and White Pine Boards, Plank and Posts of the best quality, dry, in large quantities, at Henry & Co.'s., which they are selling at reduced prices, and which they deliver at any point in town with dispatch.

HATS, Hats, Hats, for men, boys, women and girls, at Hagey & Co's.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
For week ending May 2, 1874	5,488
Same time last year	9,752
Increase for week	
Decrease for week	4,264
Total amount shipped to date	124,060
Same date last year	163,970
Increase for year 1874	
Decrease	40,919

PRIME Apple butter, choice Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, Canned goods, Pickles Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willowware, &c., cheap, for cash, at Massey's Grocery, 603 Washington street. tf

A LARGE lot of Mens' and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps, all styles, cheaper than any place in town, and five per cent. off for cash, at March & Bro's. 2t.

THEY HAVE CONFIDENCE.—Fathers and mothers send their little boys and girls to Henry & Co's. for goods, just because they have but one price, and therefore they can't be cheated. 'Honesty is the best policy."
July16,1873-1y.

A LARGE lot of all kinds of Mackerel and Lake and other Herring at March & Bro's., cheap, and five per cent. off for cash. 2t.

THE reason why Henry & Co., sell more goods than all the other stores in town besides, is this: They keep constantly on hand a very large stock of every thing you may want, which they sell cheaper than any one else, and they don't charge one man five or ten per cent. more than another. Everybody, be he rich or poor, man, woman or child, is treated alike at the Mammoth Store.

LADIES, the latest styles of Spring and Summer Shawls, cheap, at March & Bro.'s. 2t.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—The demand for beef cattle was only moderate this morning, but prices were quoted unaltered. We quote choice at 7@7½c and common to good at 4½@6¾. Receipts 2,200 head.

Sheep met a lively demand at 6@9c for wooled and 5@6c for clipped. Receipts 5,500 head.

Hogs moved freely at $8.75@9 for corn fed, and $8.25@8.50 for slop. Receipts 5,500 head.

Philadelphia Produce Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—Flour active but unchanged.—Wheat active for choice red at $1 65@1.70; amber $1.75@1.80; White $1.80@1.90. Rye $1.00. Corn—yellow 85c. Oats steady; white 63@64c; mixed 61@62c. Whiskey 99c

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—New York, Mich., Indiana and western: Fine, 50@52½c; medium, 55@55c; coarse, 45@50c; combing, washed, 62½@70c, combing, unwashed, 42½@43c; Canada combing, 62@65c; fine, unwashed, 25@28c; coarse and medium, unwashed, 25@28c; tub-washed, 54@67½c; Colorado, washed, 25@30c; Colorado, unwashed, 21@23c; extra and merino, pulled, 45@50c; No. 1 and superfine, pulled, 43@48c; Texas, fine and medium, 25@30c; Texas, coarse, 21@29; California, fine and medium, 26@33c; California, coarse, 25@28c.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co

WHOLESALE PRICES.
HUNTINGDON, PA., May 2, 1874.

Superfine Flour	$ 6 25
Extra Flour	7 50
Family Flour	8 00
Red Wheat	1 50
White Wheat	1 55
Bark per cord	8 00
Barley	60
Butter	40
Brooms ₰ doz	2 50
Beeswax ₰ pound	30
Beans ₰ bushel	2 00
Beef	8
Cloverseed ₰ 64 pounds	4 50
Corn ₰ bushel on car	80
Corn shelled	80
Chickens ₰ lb	8
Corn Meal ₰ cwt	1 90
Candles ₰ lb	12½
Cranberries ₰ quart	18
Dried Apples ₰ lb	10
Dried Cherries ₰ lb	7
Dried Beef	20
Eggs	15
Feathers	75
Flaxseed ₰ bushel	1 60
Hops ₰ pound	25
Hams smoked	12
Shoulder	9
Side	9
Hay ₰ ton	13 00
Lard ₰ lb new	11
Large onions ₰ bushel	1 25
Oats	50
Potatoes ₰ bushel new	65@75
Plaster ₰ ton ground	13 50
Rags	2
Rye	85
Rye Chop ₰ cwt	1 90
Rye Straw ₰ bundle	12
Wool washed	40@45
Wool unwashed	30

Marriages.

THRONE—GORSUCH.—On the 23d ult., at the residence of the bride, in Ottumwa, Kansas, by Rev. J. T. Simmons, Mr. Henry Throne to Miss Clara Gorsuch, both of that city.

Deaths.

BLACK.—In this place, on the 30th ult., Mr. Geo. A. Black, aged 57 years, 3 months and 23 days.

SHAFFER.—On the 23d ult., at Waterstreet, Peter Shaffer, sr., aged 70 years, 10 months and 23 days.

Special Notices.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA —AND— FAMILY LINIMENT.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER.

To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Billious Colic, Pain in the bowels or side, we would say, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.
July16,1873-1y.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

There is no pain, which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it its true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swelling, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon the animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all healing pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no article ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rhumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. 'White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1.00. J. B. ROSE & Co., 53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

For sale by JOHN READ & SONS.
Oct.15,1873-1y.

THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF THE 19th CENTURY.

Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Milk-Cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. (The only medicine of the kind in the world.) A substitute for Cod Liver Oil. Permanently cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Loss of Voice, Shortness of Breath, Catarrh, Croup, Coughs, Colds, &c., in a few days, like magic. Price $1 per bottle. Also, Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Tonic Blood Purifier, which differs from all other preparations in its immediate action upon the Liver, Kidneys and Blood. It is purely vegetable, and cleanses the system of all impurities, builds it right up, and makes Pure, Rich Blood. It cures Scrofulous Diseases of all kinds, removes Constipation, and regulates the Bowels. For "General Debility," "Lost Vitality," and "Broken-down Constitutions," I "challenge the 19th Century" to find its equal. Every bottle is worth its weight in gold. Price $1 per bottle.
Sold by S. S. SMITH & SON, Druggist,
Sole Agents No. 616 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.
DR. S. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor,
161 Chambers St., New York.
Nov.5,1873-1yr.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE and Sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.
CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box.
Sold by JOHN READ & SONS.
July16,1873-1y.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE of an old Nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in World in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Profits from Twelve Cows in One Year.

S. C. Drew, South Royalton, Vt., communicates to the Vermont *Farmer* the following.

I have made during the year 1873 from twelve cows, 2,636 pounds of butter. At the commencement of the year I had only nine cows, but I bought three more in the spring. I did not have the milk of twelve until the first of June. The united ages of the six youngest of then are 22 years. I made in the month of June 439½ pounds of butter, and did not use the milk of one cow for ten days of the time. I bought a farrow cow the middle of October, making thirteen for the rest of the year, and call it to average twelve during the year.

We used in the family 186 pounds, besides seventy pounds bought. Sold 2,450 pounds for $1,152.02, averaging about 47 cents per pound, delivered in Boston. The summer butter sold in the tub from 35 to 40 cents per pound; the rest of the year in lump for sixty cents, sent to market each week. The meal fed to the cows during the year cost $197.

The skim milk was fed to calves and hogs. I sold $120 worth of calves, pigs, and pork, and saved 500 pounds of pork for family use. Ten dollars worth of grain was fed to the hogs. I killed one calf worth $5. Cost of sending butter to market, freight and express, $60. I use the patent Jewett milk pans, and would not part with them for anything I ever saw for butter making; would dread to go back to small pans. I consider them as labor-saving as the mowing machine. The temperature is easily regulated in hot weather and in cold the milk is all warmed alike, as it stands the same height. They will improve both the quantity and quality. I think no good dairyman would be willing to give them up after trying them.

My cows are all breeds, a mixture of native; Devons, Durhams, and Jerseys.—It took for a pound of butter in June, 22 pounds of milk; the last of summer about 21. I now make a pound of butter from 20 pounds of milk, and skim in 26 to 28 hours after straining. My account for the year stands as follows:

	Creditor.	
Sold 2,450 lbs. of butter for.....	$1,152 02	
Used in family 186 lbs. at 35c.	65 10	
Sold calves, pigs and pork.....	120 00	
Pork salted 500 lbs. at 7c.....	35 00	
Killed one calf worth.....	5 00	1,377 12
	Debtor.	
Cost of meal fed to cows.....	$197 00	
Cost of meal fed to hogs,.....	10 00	
Freight and express on butter....	60 00	267 00
		$1,110 12

Leaving $93.50 per cow to pay for work, hay, and pasture. Now, let us hear from the farmers and know what each other are doing. As dairymen cannot get far from home very often, we must be told through the papers.

Buttermilk a Promoter of Long Life.

A French savant recently read a paper before the French Academy, in which he averted to the use of buttermilk as a promoter of longevity. He said: Life exists only in combustion, but the combustion which occurs in our bodies, like that which takes place in our chimneys, leaves a detritus which is fatal to life. To remove this, we would administer lactic acid with ordinary food. This acid is known to possess the power of removing or destroying the incrustations which form on the arteries, cartilages, and valves of the heart. As buttermilk abounds in this acid, and is moreover, an agreeable kind of food, its habitual use, it is urged, will free the system from these causes, which inevitably cause death between the seventy-fifth and hundredth year.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO

Is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

SAPOLIO

For Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

SAPOLIO

For Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIO

Cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire house, better than Soap. No slopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.

SAPOLIO

For Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scrath.

SAPOLIO

Is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens without scratching.

SAPOLIO

Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.

SAPOLIO

For Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO

Removes Stains from Maple Mantels, Tables and Statuary, from Hard-finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.

SAPOLIO

Removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.

There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

HAND SAPOLIO

A new and wonderful effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

HAND SAPOLIO

As an article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation" of all dirt, opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.

HAND SAPOLIO

Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

HAND SAPOLIO

Is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.

HAND SAPOLIO

Removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the Skin White and Soft, and giving to it a "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by by any Cosmetic known.

HAND SAPOLIO

Costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and everybody should have it. You will like it.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS.

Buy it of your merchant if he has it or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our pamphlet, "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'
20 Park Place, N. Y. or No. 231 Liberty St., Pittsburg, Pa.
May28,'73eowly.

Miscellaneous.

TAKE

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TAKE LIVER
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LIVER TAKE
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!

This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

For FORTY YEARS it has proved its great value in all diseases of the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys. Thousands of the good and great in all parts of the country vouch for its wonderful and peculiar power in purifying the Blood, stiululating the torpid Liver and Bowels, and imparting new Life and Vigor to the whole system. *Simmon's Liver Regulator* is acknowledged to have no equal as a

LIVER MEDICINE.

It contains four medical elements, never united in the same happy proportion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative and a certain Corrective of all impurities of the body. Such signal success has attended its use, that it is now regarded as the

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for Liver Complaint and prinful offspring thereof, to wit: Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Depression of Spirits, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, &c., &c. Regulate the Liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simmons' Liver Regulator
Is manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.
Price $1.00 per package; sent by mail, postage paid, $1.04. Prepared ready for use $1.00 and $1.50.
For sale by
JOHN READ & SONS,
Huntingdon, Pa.
June 11, 1873-1y.

Travellers' Guide.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NOVEMBER 10, 1873.

Trains leave Harrisburg, as follows:

For New York, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.
For Philadelphia, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 and 4.05 p. m.
For Reading, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. 2.00, 4.05 and 7.40 p. m.
For Pottsville, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. and 4.05 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 3.00 p. m.
For Allentown, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 and 7.40 p. m.
The 5.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for New York.
The 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for Philadelphia.

SUNDAYS:

For New York, at 5.30 a. m.
For Allentown and Way Stations at 5.30 a. m.
For Reading, Philadelphia and Way Stations at 2.00 p. m.

Trains for Harrisburg, leave as follows:

Leave New York, at 9.00 a. m. 12.40 and 5.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, at 9.15 a. m. 3.30 and 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading, at 4.15, 7.40, 11.20 a. m. 1.50 6.00 and 10.15 p. m.
Leave Pottsville, at 6.00, 9.10 a. m. and 4.35 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 8.05 a. m.
Leave Allentown, at 2.10 a. m. 12.25, 4.35 and 8.25 p. m.
The 2.10 a. m. train from Allentown and the 4.35 a. m. train from Reading do not run on Mondays.

SUNDAYS:

Leave New York at 5.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading at 4.15, 7.40 a. m. and 10.15 p. m.
Leave Allentown at 2.10 a. m. and 8.55 p. m.
J. E. WOOTTEN,
Jan.14,1874-tf. *General Superintendent.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD					STATIONS.	EASTWARD.			
MAIL	CINCINNATI EXPRESS	PASSENGER	WAY PASSENGER	MIXED TRAIN		HARRISBURG ACCOM'D	MAIL	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
5 07	2 58	11 33	10 41		N. Hamilton	10 03	4 54	11 59	
5 14	3 03	11 40	10 55		Mt. Union	9 56	4 46	11 53	
5 23	3 09	11 48	11 10		Mapleton	9 49	4 38	11 47	
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 26		Mill Creek	9 42	4 30	L. 40	
5 45	3 26	12 10	11 50		HUNTINGDON	9 29	4 15	11 38	
6 03	3 49	12 31	12 20		Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16	
6 12	3 58	12 42	12 32		Barree	9 07	3 51	11 09	
6 19	4 04	12 50	12 40		Spruce Creek	9 00	3 45	11 04	
6 33	4 05	1 07	1 00		Birmingham	8 48	3 31	10 54	
6 49	4 12	1 14	1 08		Tyrone	8 40	3 22	10 49	
6 54	4 20	1 26	1 22		Tipton	8 30	3 13	10 42	
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30		Fostoria	8 18	3 07	10 37	
7 05	4 28	1 38	1 36		Bell's Mills	8 14	3 05	10 35	
7 25	4 50	2 00	2 00		Altoona	7 55	2 45	10 20	
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.26 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 40 P. M.
The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.55 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.15 a m.
The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 10 A. M.
The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 20 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 24 A. M.
The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.43, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.50 a m.
The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 1 44 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 00 A. M.
The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.
The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.38 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.15 a m.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and Direct Route to Washington, Baltimore, Elmira, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester and Niagara Falls.

Five trains daily to and from Washington and Baltimore and Four trains daily to and from the North and West Branch Susquehanna, and two trains daily to and from Northern and Western Pennsylvania and New York.

On and after MONDAY, July 21st, 1873, trains on the Northern Central Railway will run as follows:

NORTHWARD.

MAIL	leaves Baltimore	8.30 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	1.30 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	6.45 p. m.
	arrives at Elmira	10.30 p. m.
CINCIN'A EX.	leaves Baltimore	8.10 p. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	12.05 a. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Baltimore	1.20 p. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	4.45 p. m.
	arrives at Williamsport	8.30 p. m.
NORTHERN EXPRESS	leaves Baltimore	12.01 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	3.40 a. m.
NIAGARA EX.	leaves Baltimore	7.40 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	10.50 a. m.
	leaves Williamsport	2.10 p. m.
	leaves Elmira	5.05 p. m.
	arrives at Canandrigua	7.10 p. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Harrisburg	4.15 a. m.
	leaves Sunbury	6.20 a. m.
	leaves Williamsport	8.30 a. m.
	leaves Elmira	12.10 p. m.
	arrives at Canandaigua	3.30 p. m.

SOUTHWARD.

MAIL	leaves Elmira	8.45 a. m.
	leaves Williamsport	9.30 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	2.10 p. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	6.25 p. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Harrisburg	5.10 a. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	8.45 a. m.
ERIE EX.	leaves Williamsport	11.20 p. m.
	leaves Sunbury	9.40 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	11.30 a. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Canandaigua	4.25 p. m.
	leaves Elmira	8.05 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	11.40 p. m.
	leaves Sunbury	1.30 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	3.20 a. m.
PACIFIC EX.	leaves Harrisburg	11.50 a. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	2.40 p. m.
NIAGARA EX	leaves Canandaigua	11.30 a. m.
	leaves Elmira	1.50 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	5.15 p. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	8.25 p. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	8.35 p. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	12.15 a. m.
SOUTHERN EX	leaves Harrisburg	8.30 a. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	12.30 p. m.

Mail train north and south, Fast Line north, Pacific Express south, Erie Express south, Southern Express south, Niagara Express north daily, except Sunday.

Erie Mail north to Williamsport, Cincinnati Express north, Fast Line south, Northern Express north, and Niagara Express south, from Williamsport, leave daily.

Southern Express south from Canandaigua daily except Sunday; connects at Williamsport with Erie Mail south ann arrives at Harrisburg daily, except Monday—connecting at Harrisburg with Fast Line south for Baltimore.

Niagara Express south connects at Harrisburg with Mail east for Philadelphia.

Erie Express south connects at Harrisburg with Pacific Express south for Baltimore.

Erie Mail north connects at Williamsport daily, except Sundays, for Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Suspension Bridge.

For further information, apply at the Ticket Office in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.

FOR

PLAIN PRINTING,

FANCY PRINTING,

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE

New Advertisements.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE
OF
FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE & ART.
1874.
(THIRTIETH YEAR.)

SCIENCE.

To this department, the ELECTIC gives larger space than any other magazine in the world not exclusively scientific. It not only presents from month to month an ample record of discovery and invention, but gathers from the whole field of foreign current literature the best articles of the most authoritative thinkers and writers; of such men as Profs. Huxley and Tyndall, Richard Proctor, R. A., Prof. Owen, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Max Muller, and Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, all of whom have been represented in recent issues of the Magazine.

LITERATURE.

The *Eclectic* also finds room for an array of instructive and entertaining articles in general literature which is surpassed by none of the literary monthlies. Its selections are made from all the English periodicals, and occasionally from those of France and Germany, and cover a literature incomparably richer and more productive than any other to which the reader can find access. A class of writers contribute to the English Magazines and newspapers such as seldom appear in American periodicals, and the best of these Essays, Reviews, Sketches, Criticisms, and Poems are reproduced in the *Eclectic*.

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The *Eclectic*, without giving undue prominence to this department, offers its readers the best serial stories to be had, together with the short stories for which the English magazines have a high and deserved reputation.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENTS.

The Editorial Departments are Literary Notices, dealing with the books published at home; Foreign Literary Notes, giving the freshest information about literary matters abroad; Science, which supplements the longer articles with brief paragraphs covering the whole scientific field; and in Varieties will be found choice readings, culled from new books and foreign journals. *No other Eclectic publication attempts anything like these departments.*

STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

Each number contains a *Fine Steel Engraving* on some subject of general interest—usually a portrait—and each year's volumes contain twelve or more of these engravings, which are executed in the best manner by the best artists. These engravings are of permanent value, and add greatly to the attractiveness of the Magazine.

☞ The aim of the ECLECTIC is to be instructive without being dull, and entertaining without being trivial; and it will be found indispensible to all those readers who endeavor to keep up with the varied intellectual activity of the time.

TERMS.—Single copies, 45 cents; one copy one year, $5; two copies one year, $9; five copies one year, $20. Agents wanted to get up clubs. Address,
E. R. PELTON, Publisher,
108 Fulton Street, New-York.
March25-3t.

GRAND EXPOSITION
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
AT
H. GREENBERG'S

NEW STORE, next door to the Post Office, Huntingdon, who has now in store the largest and most desirable stock of seasonable goods, for

MEN AND BOYS

that has ever been opened in Huntingdon. The stock consist of

BLACK CLOTHS, DOE SKINS, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, FRENCH DOMESTIC AND FANCY CASSIMERES,

which will be made up in the best style and in his peculiarly neat fit and durable manner.
If you want a good suit of cloths cheap,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.
If you want a good Childs suit (from 3 years up,)
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.
If you want a good Boys suit,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.
If you want a good Youths suit,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.
If you want a good Suit made to order,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.
If you want a nice line Gents Furnishing Goods,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.
Also, Cassimeres sold by the yard,
At H. GREENBERG'S.
Tilors Trimmings of all kinds for sale,
At H. GREENBERG'S.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED as REPRESENTED
April30.1873-1y.

BUCKEYE POULTRY YARDS,
OFFER FOR SALE,
EGGS FOR HATCHING,

From the following varieties of Pure-Bred Land and Water Fowls, at $2.50 per dozen:
Dark and Light Brahmas; Buff, Black, White and Partridge Cochins; Brown and White Leghorns; White and Silver-Grey Dorkings; Plymouth Rocks; Houdans; Black Red, Earl Derby, and Pile Games; Rouen and Aylesbury Ducks; Toulouse and Bremen Geese.
I warrant one-half of each dozen Eggs to hatch; if they do not I will replace them at 50 cents per dozen. Send Stamp for circular. Eggs sent C. O. D., if desired. Address,
ISAAC LYNDE,
March4-2mos. Marlboro, Stark Co. O.

PITTSBURG SAFE CO.,

167 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURG, PENNA

Manufacture

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, VAULTS, &C.,

which are unequaled by any other.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD, RELIABLE SAFE,

purchase ours and you will get what you want.

Prices and specifications furnished on application

August20,1873-1y.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscriptions to the capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundredth birth-day by the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will receive a handsome steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on all payments of Centennial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.
Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned.
FREDK. FRALEY, Treasurer,
Aug.20,'73toJuly4,'76.] 901 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

SMUCKER & BROWN,

UNDERTAKERS.

A large stock of COFFINS on hand trimmed to order and funerals attended with the New Hearse.
May14,'73-1y.

Miscellaneous.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE.

FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medical properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of the disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use Vinegar Bitters as a medicine, and avoid the use of alchoholic stimulants in every form.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Head-ache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of the Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Billious, Remittant and Intermittant Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, sore Eyes, Erysipelas Itch, Scruff, Discolorations of the skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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Feb.14,1872.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
HUNTINGDON, PA., August 23, 1873.
Notice is herby given, that I have this day appointed J. Hall Musser, Deputy District Attorney. All business pertining to said office should hereafter be addressed to him.
H. CLAY MADDEN,
District Attorney of Huntingdon county, Pa.
August 27, 1873-1y.

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